STIC EIC 2100
Search Request Form

Today's Date: Feb. 11, 04

What date would you like to use to limit the search?

Priority Date: 5/24/2001 Other:

Name leshe wong

AU 2177 Examiner # 78953

Room # 4D41 Phone 5-3018

Serial # 09/865,032

Format for Search Results (Circle One):

PAPER DISK EMAIL

Where have you searched so far?

USP DWPI EPO JPO ACM IBM TDB

IEEE INSPEC SPI Other _____

Is this a "Fast & Focused" Search Request? (Circle One) YES NO

A "Fast & Focused" Search is completed in 2-3 hours (maximum). The search must be on a very specific topic and meet certain criteria. The criteria are posted in EIC2100 and on the EIC2100 NPL Web Page at http://ptoweb/patents/stic/stic-tc2100.htm.

Sajida Azfar

What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

Topic: Information Retrieval from document collection

Novelty: Generating a compound logical form query by connecting the logical form triples with a restrictive operator (i.e., And, Near) boolean operator

eg: Nixon visited china in 1972

Visited_logical Subject_Nixon
Visited_logical Object_China
Visited_Time_T_1972

] Logical form Triples

Keywords: Query, Natural language, (semantic structure / logical form relationship)
Verb-Subject or Verb-DSub, Verb-object ...

STIC Searcher Carol Wong Phone 305-9729

Date picked up 2-10-04 Date Completed 2-11-04

Search and Information Resources Administration

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File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2004/Jan
         (c)2004 Info.Sources Inc
File   2:INSPEC 1969-2004/Feb W1
         (c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers
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File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2004/Feb W1
         (c) 2004 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Feb W2
         (c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/Jan
         (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
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         (c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
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File  95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2004/Jan W4
         (c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Jan
         (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File 111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2004/Feb 09
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 144:Pascal 1973-2004/Feb W1
         (c) 2004 INIST/CNRS
File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2004/Jan 20
         (c) 2004 EBSCO Publishing
File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Sep
         (c) 2003 EBSCO Pub.
File 266:FEDRIP 2004/Dec
         Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
         (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File 438:Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2004/Jan
         (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co
File 483:Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2004/Feb 10
         (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
         (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 603:Newspaper Abstracts 1984-1988
         (c)2001 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 439:Arts&Humanities Search(R) 1980-2004/Feb W2
         (c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
File   1:ERIC 1966-2004/Feb 04
         (c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation
File 121:Brit.Education Index 1976-2003/Q4
         (c) 2003 British Education Index

Set     Items   Description
S1       4929   LOGICAL(1W)FORM? ? OR SEMANTIC?(1W)STRUCTURE? ? OR VERB(1N-
             )(SUBJECT? ? OR DSUB? ? OR SUB? ? OR OBJECT OR OBJ? ?)
S2   10223060   COMPOUND? ? OR INTEGRAT? OR COMBIN?????? ? OR MERG??? ? OR
            COMPOSITE? ?
S3    2350181   CONNECT??? ? OR BOOLEAN? OR LINK??? ?
S4    6635046   COMPARE? ? OR COMPARING OR COMPARISON? OR MATCH??? ? OR IN-
            TERSECT???? ?
S5         69   S1(3N)S2
S6          3   S5 AND S3
S7         41   S1(3N)S3
S8          3   S7 AND S4
S9          8   S7 AND (RETRIEV? OR IR OR QUERY? OR QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH? OR
              SUBQUER? OR FETCH?)
```

S10 14 S6 OR S8:S9
S11 3 S10/2002:2004
S12 11 S10 NOT S11
S13 9 RD (unique items)

13/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

7540485 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2003-04-7210N-011
Title: Latent semantic linking over homogeneous repositories
Author(s): Macedo, A.A.; da Graga Campos Pimentel, M.; Camacho Guerrero, J.A.
Author Affiliation: Instituto de Ciencias Matematicas e de Computacao, Sao Paulo Univ., Brazil
Conference Title: Proceedings of the ACM Symposium on Document Engineering (DocEng '01) p.144-51
Editor(s): Munson, E.V.
Publisher: ACM, New York, NY, USA
Publication Date: 2001 Country of Publication: USA viii+166 pp.
ISBN: 1 58113 432 0 Material Identity Number: XX-2002-00545
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1-58113-432-0/01/0011...$5.00
Conference Title: Proceedings of DocEng '01: Symposium on Document Engineering Workshop
Conference Date: 9-10 Nov. 2001 Conference Location: Atlanta, GA, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P); Experimental (X)
Abstract: We present a framework for the automatic generation of **links** based on salient **semantic structures** extracted from homogeneous Web repositories, and discuss an implementation of the framework. For this study, we consider homogeneous the repositories of the eClass, an instrumented environment that automatically captures details of a lecture and provides effective multimedia-enhanced Web-based interfaces for users to review the lecture, and the CoWeb, a Web-based service for collaborative authoring of Web-based material. We exploited latent semantic analysis over data indexed by a general public license **search** engine. We experimented our service with data from a graduate course supported by both eClass and CoWeb repositories. We present the results of the latent semantic analysis linking service in the light of results previously obtained with our previous works. (23 Refs)
Subfile: C

13/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

7093026 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-12-6170K-060
Title: Topic maps - an enabling technology for knowledge management
Author(s): Steiner, K.; Essmayr, W.; Wagner, R.
Author Affiliation: Inst. for Appl. Knowledge Process., Linz Univ., Austria
Conference Title: 12th International Workshop on Database and Expert Systems Applications p.472-6
Editor(s): Tjoa, A.M.; Wagner, R.R.
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 2001 Country of Publication: USA xxv+970 pp.
ISBN: 0 7695 1230 5 Material Identity Number: XX-2001-02036
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0-7695-1230-5/01/$10.00
Conference Title: 12th International Workshop on Database and Expert

Systems Applications
Conference Date: 3-7 Sept. 2001 Conference Location: Munich, Germany
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: In this paper, we show how topic maps (**semantically structured** , self-describing **link** networks standardized by ISO/IEC 13250) can be used to represent superimposed information as well as domain ontologies - two established approaches to knowledge management systems. Superimposed information enriches explicit knowledge resources for purposes like **retrieval** or connection, without modifying this base information. Domain ontologies are frequently used to capture and formalize implicit domain-specific knowledge. Since the underlying abstract model of topic maps provides a high degree of power and flexibility, topic maps can be also used to combine both approaches and provide a framework that supports the evolutionary construction of organizational memories that are able to grow both in structure and extent. (19 Refs)
Subfile: C

13/7/3 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

00589020 E.I. Monthly No: EI7612081460 E.I. Yearly No: EI76036132
Title: IMAGE SEGMENTATION BY INTERACTIVELY COMBINING **LINE, REGION AND** SEMANTIC STRUCTURE .
Author: Jarvis, R. A.
Corporate Source: Aust Natl Univ, Canberra
Source: IEEE Conf on Comput Graphics, Pattern Recognition, and Data Struct, Proc, Pap and Abstr, Los Angeles, Calif, May 14-16 1975 p 279-288. Publ by IEEE Comput Soc (Cat n 75CHO981-1C), New York, NY, 1975
Publication Year: 1975
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7612
Abstract: Image segmentation is that part of image analysis that concerns itself with the spatial definition of the various " objects " constituting a visual scene. This paper presents a case for combining the line, region and semantic structure of a general class of images in the pursuit of meaningful segmentation. It is proposed that fragmentary line extracts and region pieces might interact in refining each in a structured way with the semantic component entering both at the low level of defining the acceptable **linkage** processes for combination of line and region fragments and also at the high level of human interpretation of the results and interactive feedback aimed at improving the computational processes invoked. Preliminary implementation results are given for a number of simple image scenes. 10 refs.

13/7/4 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01815833 ORDER NO: AADAA-IC803494
Grammaticalization and social embedding: I THINK and METHINKS in Middle and Early Modern English
Author: Palander-Collin, Minna Johanna
Corporate Source/Institution: Helsingin Yliopisto (Finland) (0592)
Source: VOLUME 61/04-C OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 914. 294 PAGES

ISBN: 951-96030-8-5
Publisher: Modern Language Society, P.O. Box 4 (Yliopistonkatu 4), FIN-00014 University of Helsinki, Finland

This study on language history discusses the phrases I THINK and METHINKS in Middle and Early Modern English (1150-1700). During the period these first-person expressions grammaticalized as evidential adverbials signaling the writer's point of view, opinion or belief Consequently, the **subject** /experiencer+ **verb combinations** governing subordinate clauses developed into fixed adverbial phrases that could be placed in different positions in the sentence.

This development was motivated by pragmatic factors. Namely, I THINK and METHINKS could be used to signal the writer's certainty or uncertainty about the contents of the proposition, but besides indicating the writer's genuine level of certainty, these phrases also served interpersonal politeness functions, such as softening a straightforward opinion or command.

Grammaticalization is analysed within a sociolinguistic framework. With correlational methods it is shown that I THINK and METHINKS were sensitive to register variation, as the phrases were more frequent in less formal registers. Different social ranks and men and women also used I THINK and METHINKS to a different degree and in different ways. The upper ranks used these first-person expressions more often than the lower ranks, but the lower ranks used them in more grammaticalized contexts. Similarly, women used these expressions more often than men. With interactional methodology, it is then shown that such differences can be **linked** to different communicative styles. The results show that variation is inherent in grammar and grammaticalization, and it has to be accounted for in grammaticalization research.

The study is based on two computerised corpora, the <italic>Helsinki Corpus</italic> and the <italic>Corpus of Early English Correspondence</italic>.

13/7/5 (Item 2 from file: 35)

01627911 ORDER NO: AAD98-22548
HYPERMEDIA AND THE WORLDVIEW OF SECONDARY LITERACY
Author: BRACKENRIDGE, ELOISE WILSON
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1997
Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN (0227)
Supervisor: AUGUST GRANT
Source: VOLUME 59/01-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 9. 247 PAGES

A quasi-experiment was conducted using networked computers to study interactive multimedia or hypermedia (electronic text linked to other text and to audio, video, animation, and graphics). Based on the theories of Walter Ong, George Landow, and others this experiment examines: (a) the influence of prior experience with computers and computer applications; (b) the efficacy of pre-experiment training on the use of the design schema; and (c) relationships (and correlations) of mental models with hypermedia. Theorizing that hypermedia may somewhat **match** or resemble human cognition, with a node- **linked** system based upon **sem**antic structures , this project also discussed the possibility of mapping the structure of knowledge representing it. Overarching the research is the premise that hypermedia creates and functions in a new worldview, a secondary literacy in which the characteristics of the holistic, relational oral world are

melded to the linear, sequential world of print.

13/7/6 (Item 3 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01460218 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9603892
REJECTED EXPECTATIONS: THE SCALAR PARTICLES CAI AND JIU IN MANDARIN CHINESE
Author: LAI, HUEI-LING
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1995
Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN (0227)
Supervisor: MANFRED KRIFKA
Source: VOLUME 56/10-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 3937. 266 PAGES

This dissertation investigates the four uses of cai and jiu in Mandarin: the temporal, the restrictive, the conditional and the emphatic uses. The major claim is that the various uses of the two particles are related by virtue of their common **link** to a **semantic structure** . Cai and jiu presuppose a change of state in the truth value of a proposition, and they presuppose that this change happens at a different point from where it is expected to happen. For cai, the asserted value is located "farther up" on the structure than the expected value, whereas for jiu the asserted value is located "farther down."

In the temporal use, cai expresses that the change happened later than expected while jiu expresses that it happened earlier than expected. Special attention is paid to the antinomic phenomena exhibited by them. In the restrictive use, cai denotes that the asserted value is more than expected whereas jiu denotes that the asserted value is less than expected. It is further argued that cai always induces a strict order among alternatives on a directly or indirectly related temporal scale whereas jiu can induce a temporal scale when it occurs with the sentential le and a nontemporal scale otherwise. These particles are **compared** with zhi which is happy with an unordered set of alternatives and can be associated with a nontemporal scale as well. The generalizations work for both linear and hierarchical orders.

In the conditional use, the same structures are argued to account for the effect that cai marks the condition as necessary and jiu marks it as sufficient. For cai, it is asserted that the protasis entails the apodosis but no lower-ranked or less specific alternative can make the apodosis true, whereas it is expected that the apodosis would be true under a less specific protasis. For jiu, it is asserted that the protasis satisfies the apodosis, but it is expected that the apodosis would be true under a more specific protasis. The emphatic use of the two particles is related to the conditional use. The emphatic flavor comes from the rejection of what is expected. Hence, it is shown that we do not have to resort to multiple ambiguity but can describe cai and jiu as having a uniform meaning.

13/7/7 (Item 4 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01220875 ORDER NO: AAD92-17837
ARGUMENT SELECTION AND CASE MARKING IN KOREAN
Author: HONG, KI-SUN
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1992
Corporate Source/Institution: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (0212)

Adviser: JOAN BRESNAN
Source: VOLUME 53/01-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 136. 296 PAGES

The main purpose of this thesis is to figure out how syntactic argument selection and case marking in general are determined in Korean. My hypothesis is that syntax alone may not provide the final answer in this inquiry, but that we may find the answer in the semantics, or in the relationship between the semantics and the syntax. The basic assumption is that the meaning of the predicate regulates the number of arguments and their syntactic properties.

The grammar is organized with four Levels of Structure over which various pieces of the information of a lexical item are represented, including Semantic Structure, Argument Structure, Function Structure, and Constituent Structure. These independent levels are present simultaneously, and are associated with each other in a principled way, which is called 'linking'. This thesis, which investigates what kind of a semantic information is relevant to the organization of Function Structure in Korean, is thus a study on the **linking** between **Semantic Structure** and Argument Structure on the one hand, and between Argument Structure and Function Structure on the other.

Chapter 2 attempts to find some 'behavioral properties' of unequivocal instances of grammatical subjects and objects in Korean. The result will be employed as tests for the controversial cases and ultimately confirms the theoretical relevance of grammatical subjecthood and objecthood. Chapter 3 attempts to figure out the primary semantic factor which determines Function Structure. I will introduce two semantic notions: a Determinant and a Determinee. The former is close to the notion of a Cause, and the latter picks out the Affected entity in the aspectual sense. Chapters 4 and 5 propose the linking principles in terms of the Determinant/Determinee, and apply them to predicates in Korean, in order to determine argument selection and case marking. Chapter 6 **compares** the present approach with other works, and Chapter 7 concludes this thesis by briefly considering possible extensions of the proposed analysis.

13/7/8 (Item 5 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

948001 ORDER NO: AAD87-06689
CONSTRAINTS ON ASPECTUAL PAIRING IN THE RUSSIAN VERB
Author: VAJDA, EDWARD J.
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1987
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (0250)
Source: VOLUME 47/12-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 4379. 106 PAGES

Russian and other Slavic languages contain two verb forms, a perfective and imperfective, which may denote the same event. This phenomenon, called verbal aspect, has been the topic of many books, articles and dissertations. Verbal aspect has often been called the most distinctive feature of the Slavic verb.

Actually, however, nearly a third of all Russian verbs do not participate in aspectual pairing. Many perfectives lack imperfective partners. An even larger number of imperfectives lack perfective partners. The reasons for this have never been fully explained.

Most studies of aspectual pairing concentrate on morphology, describing how the pairs are formed. A few studies by linguists in the Soviet Union have also examined semantic factors in **connection** with

irregularities in aspectual pairing. To my knowledge, American linguists have not dealt specifically with this problem.

The present study shows that morphological factors do not affect the capacity of verbs to participate in aspectual pairing. I propose four semantically-based constraints to account for unpaired verbs in Russian. The first constraint stems from the absence of a feature that must be present for aspectual pairing to occur. Two such features are discovered--semelfactivity and resultativity. This constraint accounts for the overwhelming majority of unpaired imperfectives in Russian. The remaining three constraints stem from the presence of certain heterogenous factors in **combination** in the **semantic structure** of a verb. They account for most unpaired perfectives in Russian.

Finally, based on the nature of the semantic factors which affect aspectual pairing, I propose a definition of the aspectual opposition and suggest why it is impossible to propose a functional invariant for perfective or imperfictive meaning.

13/7/9 (Item 1 from file: 233)

00336011 94PV01-002

Random order -- Note-taking programs organize scattered thoughts and information

Meers, Trevor

PC Novice , January 1, 1994 , v5 n1 p18-21, 4 Page(s)

ISSN: 1052-1186

Company Name: Quadrangle Software; Custom BusinessWare; Micro Logic; askSam Systems

Product Name: A Place for My Stuff; Random Write; Info Select; askSam

Presents a buyers' guide to note-taking software. A Place for My Stuff ($79) from Quadrangle Software Corp. of Ann Arbor, MI (313) takes organized sentence structures and turns the elements (**subject** / **verb** / **connection** / **object**) into database fields. It also has a template for names and addresses. Random Write ($49.95) from Custom BusinessWare of Reynoldsburg, OH (614) has a notecard format in which the cards can be stacked in different ways and accessed by subject or keyword. Info Select ($149.95) from Micro Logic of Hackensack, NJ (800) has information stored in numbered boxes which can be accessed with neural **searches** of groups of words or subsets. There are also controls for customizing text and an auto-dialer. askSam ($395) from askSam Systems of Perry, FL (800) has as complete word processor, and form and user customized templates. Has features for bolding, tabbing, changing fonts, centering, pagination, etc. Contains four screen displays. (GEC)

?

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File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Oct(Updated 040202)
         (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200410
         (c) 2004  Thomson Derwent

Set     Items   Description
S1        215   LOGICAL(1W)FORM? ? OR SEMANTIC?(1W)STRUCTURE? ? OR VERB(1N-
              )(SUBJECT? ? OR DSUB? ? OR SUB? ? OR OBJECT OR OBJ? ?)
S2    2880088   COMPOUND? ? OR INTEGRAT? OR COMBIN?????? ? OR MERG??? ? OR
              COMPOSITE? ?
S3    3717913   CONNECT??? ? OR BOOLEAN? OR LINK??? ?
S4     977743   COMPARE? ? OR COMPARING OR COMPARISON? OR MATCH??? ? OR IN-
              TERSECT???? ?
S5          8   S1(3N)S2
S6          1   S5 AND S3
S7          3   S1(3N)S3
S8          1   S7 AND S4
S9          1   S7 AND (RETRIEV? OR IR OR QUERY? OR QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH? OR
               SUBQUER? OR FETCH?)
S10      7103   GRAMMATICAL?(1W)RELAT? OR STRUCTUR?(1W)FORM? ? OR (PREDICA-
              TE OR LOGICAL)(1W)STRUCTURE? ? OR PART? ?(1W)SPEECH? OR CONCE-
              PT? ?(1W)BASE? ?
S11       178   S10(3N)S2
S12        18   S11(S)S3
S13       222   S10(3N)S3
S14        34   S13(S)(RETRIEV? OR IR OR QUERY? OR QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH? OR
              SUBQUER? OR FETCH?)
S15        30   S11 AND S3
S16        35   S13 AND (RETRIEV? OR IR OR QUERY? OR QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH? -
              OR SUBQUER? OR FETCH?)
S17     15181   IC='G06F-007/00':IC='G06F-007/012'
S18         4   IC='G06F-017-30'
S19     86075   IC='G06F-017/20':IC='G06F-017/31'
S20        27   IC='G06F-017/31':IC='G06F-017/38'
S21         9   S14:S16 AND S17:S20
S22      2515   MC='T01-N03A2'
S23      9665   MC='T01-J05B3'
S24     63674   MC='T01-S03'
S25         2   (S15 OR S13) AND S22:S24
S26        25   S6 OR S8:S9 OR S12 OR S21 OR S25
S27        25   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S28        25   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
```

28/9/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

015205655 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-266190/200326
XRPX Acc No: N03-211397
Information retrieval **method for distributed computer environment, involves obtaining** match **for compound** logical form **query generated by** connecting logical form **triples with restrictive operator, using document collection index**
Patent Assignee: AZZAM S (AZZA-I)
Inventor: AZZAM S
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20020178152	A1	20021128	US 2001865032	A	20010524	200326	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001865032 A 20010524
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020178152	A1		15	G06F-007/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20020178152 A1
NOVELTY - The user's **query** is **connected** into two **logical form** triples. The document collection index is **searched** to obtain a **match** for **compound logical form query** which is generated by **connecting** the **logical form** triples with a restrictive operator.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for computer readable recorded medium storing information **retrieval** program.
USE - For **retrieving** information from document collection by using logical forms, in personal computers, server computers, handheld computers, laptops, multiprocessor systems, microprocessor-based systems, set top boxes, programmable consumer electronics, network PCs, minicomputers, mainframe computers, distributed computer environments of homes, offices, which are **connected** using networks such as local area network, wide area network.
ADVANTAGE - Improves precision of document **retrieval** , as logical form **search** is **intersected** with word-based **search** .
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of general computing environment.
pp; 15 DwgNo 1/8
Title Terms: INFORMATION; **RETRIEVAL** ; METHOD; DISTRIBUTE; COMPUTER; ENVIRONMENT; OBTAIN; **MATCH** ; COMPOUND; LOGIC; FORM; **QUERY** ; GENERATE; **CONNECT** ; LOGIC; FORM; RESTRICT; OPERATE; DOCUMENT; COLLECT; INDEX
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-M02A; T01-N03A2; T01-S03

28/9/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

015041131 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-101647/200309
XRPX Acc No: N03-081121

System for constructing individual model to simulate and evaluate advantages of products, creates logical **step** structure **which can** combine **figures and text**

Patent Assignee: LOGICAL TREE AB (LOGI-N)
Inventor: JACOBI L

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
SE 200100494	A	20020814	SE 2001494	A	20010213	200309	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): SE 2001494 A 20010213
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
SE 200100494	A		25	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): SE 200100494 A

NOVELTY - The system (10) included a creator unit (12) used to start the construction of a step structure with at least one box. A cloning unit (14) **connected** to the creator unit is used to copy the box and/or step structure in order to create a step structure comprising additional boxes. An arithmetic unit (16) **connected** to the cloning unit is used to create an arithmetic rule between the different boxes in the step structure. An input unit (18) allows a system user to input starting figures that act as a basis for the logical step structure. A control unit (20) **connected** to the creator, cloning, arithmetic and input units creates the individual model in the form of a logical step structure comprising step structures provided with figures and/or text, based on the created step structure, arithmetic rules and input figures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for (a) an individual model construction method, (b) a software product directly loadable into the internal memory of a computer, which is used to carry out this method, and (b) the use of this system for evaluating the advantages of a product/solution.

USE - For structuring, estimating and handling complex business arguments.

ADVANTAGE - The structure of the argument is simplified and the logic of the argument can comprise a combination of figures and text, making the advantages of the product or solution easier to evaluate.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Figure 1 shows a block diagram representing a system for constructing a single for simulating and evaluating the advantages of a product.

Model construction system (10)
Creator unit (12)
Cloning unit (14)
Arithmetic unit (16)
Input unit (18)
Control unit (20)
Display unit (22)
Selector unit (24)
Memory unit (26)
pp; 25 DwgNo 1/8

Technology Focus:

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - COMPUTING AND CONTROL - CLAIMED METHODS : A step structure with at least one box is created, at least one box and/or step structure is copied in order to create a step structure comprising additional boxes, starting figures and/or text is inputted to provide a basis for the logical step structure, and an arithmetic rule is created between the different boxes in the step structure. New figures for displaying in the boxes are calculated on the basis of the step structure created, the arithmetic rules and inputted figures. The

individual model is created and reproduced in the form of a logical step structure provided with the new figures and/or text. The use of the system for evaluating the advantages of a product/solution comprise the following steps : (a) identifying at least one characteristic of the product/solution and inputting it into the system via the input unit ; (b) identifying a measurable parameter which can be used to measure the characteristic of the product/solution and inputting the parameter into the system via the input unit ; (c) identifying the first number of parameters for the present situation and inputting this into the system via the input unit ; (d) identifying the second number of parameters for the situation after the product/solution has been implemented and inputting this into the system via the input unit ; (e) identifying the value of each parameter in terms of money and inputting this sum via the input unit ; and (f) carrying out at least one of the steps in the above model construction method, in order to evaluate the product/solution.

Title Terms: SYSTEM; CONSTRUCTION; INDIVIDUAL; MODEL; SIMULATE; EVALUATE; ADVANTAGE; PRODUCT; LOGIC; STEP; STRUCTURE; CAN; COMBINATION; FIGURE; TEXT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A2C; **T01-S03**

28/9/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

011781254 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-198164/199818

XRPX Acc No: N98-157218

Heterogeneous database access apparatus - has data cache area search **unit that returns data, suitable to** search **conditions interpreted by inquiry processor, to application program after** searching **data cache area using local database access units**

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK (MATU)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 10049410	A	19980220	JP 96208145	A	19960807	199818	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96208145 A 19960807

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 10049410	A		14	G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 10049410 A

The apparatus accesses various local databases in response to an inquiry instruction from an application program, and returns a **search** result to the application program. Several local database access units (1071-107c) are used to acquire access results. A data cache area (105) is accessed by the local database access units, and stores the access results. A data cache unit (104) processes the acquired access results in the data cache area. A data-structure defining unit (102) **connects** a **logical** data **structure** unit with the inquiry instruction to the local database to define the data structure of the local database.

A data-structure storing area (103) stores the definition data from the data-structure defining unit. A inquiry processor (101) interprets the inquiry from the application program to determine if the cache

data, corresponding to **search** data structure, are stored in the data cache area in order to **search** the data cache area. A data cache area **search** unit (106) returns the data, suitable for the **search** conditions interpreted by the inquiry processor, to the application program.

ADVANTAGE - Accesses several heterogenous databases for application program via network. Utilise latest data from limited local database.

Dwg.1/16

Title Terms: HETEROGENEOUS; DATABASE; ACCESS; APPARATUS; DATA; CACHE; AREA; **SEARCH** ; UNIT; RETURN; DATA; SUIT; **SEARCH** ; CONDITION; INTERPRETATION; ENQUIRY; PROCESSOR; APPLY; PROGRAM; AFTER; **SEARCH** ; DATA; CACHE; AREA; LOCAL; DATABASE; ACCESS; UNIT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): **T01-J05B3**

28/9/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)

010667339 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1996-164293/199617

XRPX Acc No: N96-137836

Morphological analysis appts for Japanese-Chinese character converter - has analysis unit including connection **frequency data of** combination **word and** part **of** speech **, into first and second morpheme**

Patent Assignee: ATR ONSEI HONYAKU TSUSHIN KENKYUSHO KK (ATRO-N)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 8044739	A	19960216	JP 94178102	A	19940729	199617	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 94178102 A 19940729

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8044739	A		11	G06F-017/27	

Abstract (Basic): JP 8044739 A

The appts has a morphologic analysis unit analysing an input natural language sentence consisting of a number of character sequence, based on each morpheme of the input morphological sentence. A morphological dictionary memory unit (12) stores the morphological dictionary containing the morphological information which indicate the part of speech, to each morpheme of the input sentence. A frequency data memory unit (11) stores the frequency data containing the **connection** frequency between the first morpheme and the second morpheme, which follows it.

The frequency data consists of a natural number of a morpheme, in which the group of the morpheme **connected** with `n' piece of natural number appears. The analysis part calculates and outputs the **connection** relation of the input morphological sequence by including the **connection** frequency data of combination of a word and a part of speech to the first and the second morpheme based on the frequency data and morphological information obtained from the morphological dictionary memory unit and the frequency data memory unit.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces required storage of frequency data memory unit. Reduces processing time, sharply. Avoids ambiguity in morpheme

analysis.
Dwg.1/4
Title Terms: MORPHOLOGY; ANALYSE; APPARATUS; JAPAN; CHINESE; CHARACTER; CONVERTER; ANALYSE; UNIT; **CONNECT** ; FREQUENCY; DATA; COMBINATION; WORD; PART; SPEECH; FIRST; SECOND
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/27**
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05B1; T01-J11; T01-J14

28/9/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

010542858 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-039812/199604
XRPX Acc No: N96-033570
Pitch pattern generation apparatus for text to speech synthesiser - responds to combinations **of** parts **of** speech **of adjacent words in sentence with any combination of two words at both sides of each word boundary reflecting strength of** connection **of meaning of adjacent words**
Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE)
Inventor: IWATA K
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5475796	A	19951212	US 92993858	A	19921221	199604	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 91338654 A 19911220
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5475796	A		9	G10L-005/02	

Abstract (Basic): US 5475796 A
The apparatus includes a stress level ratio memory (14) which stores stress level ratios for combinations of adjacent parts of speech. A morpheme analysis section (12) separates the input sentence into discrete words and determines the part of speech of each word. An accent component generator (13) reads out the stress strength as accent components from the memory section in response to parts of speech combinations of adjacent words in the input sentence.
A pitch pattern generator (16) generates the pitch pattern based on the read out accent components by superimposing the accent components read out of the accent component generator and a phrase component (15) of the sentence. Any **combination** in **parts** of **speech** of two words at both sides of each word boundary reflects the strength of **connection** in meaning of the adjacent words.
ADVANTAGE - Connection structure of sentence not used to generate natural pitch pattern. Intonation more accurate than in syntactic analysis.
Dwg.1/5
Title Terms: PITCH; PATTERN; GENERATE; APPARATUS; TEXT; SPEECH; SYNTHESISER ; RESPOND; COMBINATION; PART; SPEECH; ADJACENT; WORD; SENTENCE; COMBINATION; TWO; WORD; SIDE; WORD; BOUNDARY; REFLECT; STRENGTH; CONNECT; MEANING; ADJACENT; WORD
Derwent Class: P86; W04
International Patent Class (Main): G10L-005/02
International Patent Class (Additional): G10L-009/00
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): W04-V02; W04-V04C

28/9/14 (Item 14 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

07465686 **Image available**
RESOURCE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 2002-334203 [JP 2002334203 A]
PUBLISHED: November 22, 2002 (20021122)
INVENTOR(s): TAMURA MOTOHIKO
SASA AKIO
YAMAMOTO YUTAKA
APPLICANT(s): SHOEI TECS KK
APPL. NO.: 2001-140913 [JP 20011140913]
FILED: May 11, 2001 (20010511)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/60; **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a resource information management system capable of preventing troubles in terms of constructions, managing equipment to be problems in terms of an environment and taking an energy saving measure or the like by improving the efficiency of facility management, appropriately managing assets and providing accurate information.
SOLUTION: The resource information management system for systematically, generally and unitarily managing information regarding many facilities provided for business is constituted of a data base 1 in which the respective facilities of management objects are linked with each other, list information, detail information, history information and document information for the respective facilities are linked with each other and the **logical structure** of the **linked** resource information is standardized and stored, an input/output processing means, a **retrieval** processing means and a display processing means, etc. The data base 1 is constructed as the data base of a personal computer or a server and the personal computer is provided with the various kinds of functional means constructed in terms of software by the execution of a program.

28/9/15 (Item 15 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

06736565 **Image available**
JAPANESE INPUT SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 2000-322412 [JP 2000322412 A]
PUBLISHED: November 24, 2000 (20001124)
INVENTOR(s): MISAO YUUKO
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP
APPL. NO.: 11-130612 [JP 99130612]
FILED: May 11, 1999 (19990511)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/22**

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a Japanese input system which reduces the influence of erroneous conversion caused by adding a new part of speech by

enabling the definition of the new part of speech even without defining part-of-speech information by a user.

SOLUTION: This Japanese input system has a part-of-speech information storage part 106 previously storing the part-of-speech information containing parts of speech and the information of a **connection** between **parts** of **speech** , a part-of-speech reading means 102 for reading the part-of-speech of an inputted word out of a KANA/KANJI dictionary, a connection information discriminating means 104 for **retrieving** the **connection** information of the **part** of **speech** read out by the part-of-speech reading means from the part-of-speech information storage part and discriminating the **connection** between the read **part** of **speech** and the **part** of **speech** to be **connected** and a conversion engine 100 for controlling respective parts including the part-of-speech information storage part, the part-of-speech reading means and the connection information discriminating means, and performing KANA/KANJI conversion on the basis of the discriminated result of the connection information discriminating means.

28/9/17 (Item 17 from file: 347)

05971370 **Image available**
TEXT VOICE SYNTHESIZER

PUB. NO.: 10-254470 [JP 10254470 A]
PUBLISHED: September 25, 1998 (19980925)
INVENTOR(s): FUJIMOTO HIROYUKI
TAKASHIMA ATSUYUKI
YAMATO TOSHITAKA
ISHIKAWA OSAMU
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU TEN LTD [421134] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 09-059021 [JP 9759021]
FILED: March 13, 1997 (19970313)
INTL CLASS: [6] G10L-003/00; **G06F-017/21**
JAPIO CLASS: 42.5 (ELECTRONICS -- Equipment); 26.2 (TRANSPORTATION -- Motor Vehicles); 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)
JAPIO KEYWORD:R108 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Speech Recognition & Synthesis)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To exactly impart reading to the information desired by a user by providing a word dictionary by the kind of information and a language processing part for judging whether or not the work reading imparted by the **retrieval** of the work dictionary by the kind of information is compatible based on the **grammatically connecting relation** .

SOLUTION: A language processing part 3 inputs display data to a displayer 2 as a text, divides it into words based on a work dictionary part 4 by information described grammatical information, reading and an accent form and converts it to a phonogramic character string. One of plural work dictionaries is selected according to the information on which a user demands to an information center. Namely, language processing is performed

by using a work dictionary (a) when the selected kind of information is a general news, language analysis is performed by using a word dictionary (b) when the selected kind of information is a weather forecast news, language analysis is performed by using a work dictionary (c) when the selected kind of information is a sports news and the correct reading is imparted

28/9/18 (Item 18 from file: 347)

05904620 **Image available**
DOCUMENT ABSTRACT COMPOSITION DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 10-187720 [JP 10187720 A]
PUBLISHED: July 21, 1998 (19980721)
INVENTOR(s): TSUCHIYA HIROTERU
APPLICANT(s): TEC CORP [000356] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-344177 [JP 96344177]
FILED: December 24, 1996 (19961224)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-017/27**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make it easy to retrieve a document by summarizing existing documents as abstracts.

SOLUTION: This device consists of a structured document storage part 11 storing a structured document consisting of a pair of a logical element name of a logical structure tree constituted hierarchically including logical elements **connected** mutually in list structure as nodes and content text, a structured document content text acquisition part 12, which reads structured documents out of the structured document storage part 11 in order and traces nodes of the logical structure trees in order to extract the content text that the object logical element has, an abstract generation part 13, which generates an abstract of the content text taken out by the acquisition part 12, a document composition part 14, which generates a **composite** document **logical** structure tree of a new document having as nodes logical elements making the abstract of the structured document generated by the abstract generation part 13 correspond to the content text, and a composite document layout part 15 which generates a layout structure as a document image from the sad generated **logical structure** tree of the **composite** document.

28/9/19 (Item 19 from file: 347)

05359401 **Image available**
SYNTHESIZED SOUND OUTPUT METHOD/DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 08-314901 [JP 8314901 A]
PUBLISHED: November 29, 1996 (19961129)
INVENTOR(s): ABE HISAKO
OYAMA YOSHIJI
MATSUOKA KOJI
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP <NTT> [000422] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 07-115925 [JP 95115925]

FILED: May 15, 1995 (19950515)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-017/21** ; **G06F-017/28** ; G10L-003/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 42.5 (ELECTRONICS -- Equipment)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R108 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Speech Recognition & Synthesis)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To more precisely execute accent phrase division in a compound noun where a time phrase is included and to output more natural synthesized sound by using information on **connection** analysis in the **compound** noun, the **part** of **speech** on words constituting the compound noun and the number of the words in the compound noun, which are bundled and divided into accent phrases at the time of executing an accent phrase division processing.

CONSTITUTION: When the meaning **connection** of the noun and the word immediately after is strong in the compound noun, an accent phrase division part 200 divides an inputted sentence into the accent phrases by using a character that the two words are apt to become one accent phrase. Namely, the accent phrases of the compound phrase including the time phrase are divided by using information on whether the time phrase is used in terms of a participial adjective or not, information on **connection** in the compound noun used in second literature, information on the parts of the speech on the words constituting the composite noun and the number of the constituting words which are not accent-phrase-divided in the compound noun. Thus, the accent phrase division of the coumpound nound including the time phrase can highly precisely be executed.

28/9/20 (Item 20 from file: 347)

05205821 **Image available**
KANA/KANJI CONVERSION DEVICE AND METHOD THEREFOR

PUB. NO.: 08-161321 [JP 8161321 A]
PUBLISHED: June 21, 1996 (19960621)
INVENTOR(s): SHINOHARA JUNICHI
NAGAOKA HIROSHI
KUWARI SEIJI
KISHIBA HIDEYUKI
MIURA KENICHI
WATANABE YASUHISA
KUWAUCHI SHIGEKI
HARIMA MASANORI
APPLICANT(s): OMRON CORP [000294] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 06-300600 [JP 94300600]
FILED: December 05, 1994 (19941205)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-017/22**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R131 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Microcomputers & Microprocessers); R139 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Word Processors)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To provide KANA (Japanese syllabary)/KANJI (Chinese character) conversion device and method excellent in conversion efficiency.

CONSTITUTION: The correspondence of the **combination** of a **part** of **speech** and the possibility of continuous voiced sound is stored in a consecutive voiced sound information storage part 20 as consecutive voiced sound information. KANJI and the part of speech are stored in a conversion information storage part 22 in **connection** to the reading of KANJI. A part of speech decision means 14 decides the parts of speech in respective clauses based on the reading of the clauses. A voiced sound change means 16 receives part of speech information and judges the possibility of consecutive voiced sound based on the **combination** of the **parts** of **speech** in the consecutive clauses and voiced sound information. When the possibility of consecutive voiced sound exists, whether KANA at the head of the clause subsequent to the clause concerned is voiced sound or not is judged. When it is voiced sound, it is changed into quiet sound, and a change KANA character string is generated. A conversion means 24 generates KANA/KANJI conversion candidates on a given KANA character string and the change KANA character string.

28/9/21 (Item 21 from file: 347)

04792448 **Image available**
METHOD AND DEVICE FOR CORRECTING DOCUMENT

PUB. NO.: 07-085048 [JP 7085048 A]
PUBLISHED: March 31, 1995 (19950331)
INVENTOR(s): KIDA HIROKO
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 05-225649 [JP 93225649]
FILED: September 10, 1993 (19930910)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-017/27** ; **G06F-017/28**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To uniform how to add punctuation marks in a target sentence to be corrected by defining a sentence style extracted from one of plural sentences described in a natural language as a **retrieval** key and extracting sentences provided with the same sentence style as the target sentences to be corrected.

CONSTITUTION: A document composed of plural sentences described in the natural language is stored in a document file 2, and the form of sentences is analyzed by using a dictionary 3 for morpheme analysis. A phrase analysis rule set 4 for analyzing phrase structure is composed of a high-order category area, first low-order category area and second low-order category area. The high-order category area stores the name of a phrase combining a category (such as a grammatical category for a **part** of **speech** , **linked** words and phrase) stored in the first low-order category area and a category stored in the second low-order category area. A memory 20 for document correction is provided with a morpheme analysis table 21, phrase analysis table 22, punctuation mark comparison table 23 and document correction program. The morpheme analysis table 21 stores the result of morpheme analysis concerning the sentence.

28/9/22 (Item 22 from file: 347)

03987098 **Image available**
AUDIO RESPONSE SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 04-352198 [JP 4352198 A]
PUBLISHED: December 07, 1992 (19921207)
INVENTOR(s): NIREKI TOORU
APPLICANT(s): TOSHIBA CORP [000307] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 03-127774 [JP 91127774]
FILED: May 30, 1991 (19910530)
INTL CLASS: [5] G10L-003/00
JAPIO CLASS: 42.5 (ELECTRONICS -- Equipment)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R108 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Speech Recognition & Synthesis)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1528, Vol. 17, No. 218, Pg. 76, April 28, 1993 (19930428)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To enable flexible audio response control while maintaining fast response by providing a connection state control means which connects the function part of an audio response unit to the corresponding function part of another response unit and incorporates it.

CONSTITUTION: Each of plural audio response units is constituted by **combining** both the function **parts** of **speech** phrase memories 1n and audio response control parts 2n. If one of both the function parts 1m and 2m (1<=m<=n) of one of the audio response units, e.g. speech phrase memory 1m is disabled to operate, the audio response control part 2m is **connected** to another, i.e., adjacent memory 1(m+1) in response to an instruction from a host computer, so that the audio response control part 2m of the incomplete unit is incorporated in another audio response unit and utilized. If the audio response control part 2m becomes faulty, the memory 1m is **connected** to an adjacent audio response control part 2(m+1) similarly and used.

28/9/23 (Item 23 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

03747264 **Image available**
DICTIONARY CONSULTING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 04-112364 [JP 4112364 A]
PUBLISHED: April 14, 1992 (19920414)
INVENTOR(s): ITO NORIKAZU
APPLICANT(s): RICOH CO LTD [000674] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 02-233643 [JP 90233643]
FILED: September 03, 1990 (19900903)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-015/38
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 30.2 (MISCELLANEOUS GOODS -- Sports & Recreation)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R107 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- OCR & OMR Optical Readers)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1397, Vol. 16, No. 365, Pg. 50, August 06, 1992 (19920806)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To attain a dictionary consulting system where many parts of speech are dissolved by displaying only the translated words of the parts

of speech after dissolving the polysemy of words of many parts of speech when a word having plural parts of speech is analyzed when only the **parts** of **speech** that satisfy the **combination** having the highest **connection** probability.

CONSTITUTION: A CRT 1 is provided together with a keyboard 2, an optical character reader 3, an input document 4, a spelling check part 5, a pre-editing part 6, a translation main body part 7, a post-editing part 8, a dictionary 9, a grammar rule 10, an output document 11, and a printer 12. Then a morpheme analyzing part of the part 7 consults the dictionary 9 for a text to be analyzed, and the parts of speech of each word are limited to those that satisfy a combination having the highest connection probability by calculating the product of the connection probability among the parts of speech. Thus the polysemy of words of many parts of speech is dissolved when a word having plural parts of speech is analyzed. Then only the translated words of parts of speech are displayed on the CRT 1. Thus it is possible to attain a dictionary consulting system where many parts of speech are dissolved

28/9/24 (Item 24 from file: 347)

03279065 **Image available**
SYNTAX ANALYSIS SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 02-254565 [JP 2254565 A]
PUBLISHED: October 15, 1990 (19901015)
INVENTOR(s): ITO NORIKAZU
APPLICANT(s): RICOH CO LTD [000674] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 01-077341 [JP 8977341]
FILED: March 29, 1989 (19890329)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-015/38
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 30.2 (MISCELLANEOUS GOODS -- Sports & Recreation)
JAPIO KEYWORD:R107 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- OCR & OMR Optical Readers)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1150, Vol. 15, No. 11, Pg. 2, January 10, 1991 (19910110)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To improve the syntax analysis efficiency by performing syntax analysis after limiting parts of speech of words to **parts** of **speech** , which satisfy **combinations** of the highest **connection** probability, to resolve the polysemy of words having many parts of speech at the time of analyzing these words.

CONSTITUTION: A morpheme analyzing part 7a of a translation main body part (translation part) 7 refers to a dictionary for an input text, and a syntax analyzing part 7b gets information of individual words and performs purging in accordance with a grammatical rule, and a tree structure is generated from analysis results. A converting part 7c transforms the tree structure of the input language to that of the output language, and a generating part 7d translates every node of the obtained tree structure. Parts of speech of respective words are limited to **parts** of **speech** satisfying **combinations** of the highest **connection** probability by calculating the product of **connection** probability between parts of speech, and syntax analysis is performed after the polysemy of words having many parts of speech is resolved at the time of analyzing these words. Thus, the syntax analysis efficiency is improved.

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Feb W01
(c) 2004 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040205,UT=20040129
(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	563	LOGICAL(1W)FORM? ? OR SEMANTIC?(1W)STRUCTURE? ? OR VERB(1N)(SUBJECT? ? OR DSUB? ? OR SUB? ? OR OBJECT OR OBJ? ?)
S2	1087098	COMPOUND? ? OR INTEGRAT? OR COMBIN?????? ? OR MERG??? ? OR COMPOSITE? ?
S3	1089764	CONNECT??? ? OR BOOLEAN? OR LINK??? ?
S4	740362	COMPARE? ? OR COMPARING OR COMPARISON? OR MATCH??? ? OR INTERSECT???? ?
S5	20	S1(3N)S2
S6	8	S5(25N)S3
S7	29	S1(3N)S3
S8	6	S7(25N)S4
S9	7	S7(25N)(RETRIEV? OR IR OR QUERY? OR QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH? OR SUBQUER? OR FETCH?)
S10	14924	GRAMMATICAL?(1W)RELAT? OR STRUCTUR?(1W)FORM? ? OR (PREDICATE OR LOGICAL)(1W)STRUCTURE? ? OR CONCEPT? ?(1W)BASE? ?
S11	564	S10(3N)S2
S12	28	S11(25N)S3
S13	258	S10(3N)S3
S14	5	S13(25N)(RETRIEV? OR IR OR QUERY? OR QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH? - OR SUBQUER? OR FETCH?)
S15	1574	IC='G06F-007/00':IC='G06F-007/08'
S16	15054	IC='G06F-017/20':IC='G06F-017/32'
S17	16	S13 AND S15:S16
S18	58	S6 OR S8:S9 OR S12 OR S14 OR S17
S19	58	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S20	55	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

20/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01684982
A system for creating an individual model for simulating and evaluating advantages with a product
System zur Erstellung eines individuellen Modells zur Simulierung und Auswertung von Vorteilen eines Produkts
Systeme de creation d'un modele individuel pour simuler et evaluer des avantages d'un produit
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Logical Tree AB, (4194100), Stora Skuggansvag 9, 115 41 Stockholm, (SE), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Jacobi, Lars, Karlbergsvagen 65, 113 35 Stockholm, (SE)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Johansson Webjorn, Ingmari et al (75711), L.A. Groth & Co KB Patentbyra, P.O. Box 6107, 102 32 Stockholm, (SE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1383059 A1 040121 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002445100 020718;
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; SK; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/60; **G06F-017/20**

ABSTRACT EP 1383059 A1
The present invention relates to a system (10) for creating an

individual model for simulating and evaluating advantages, disadvantages, direct costs and indirect costs for a product, wherein the model is structured as a logical tree structure. The system (10) comprises a building means (12) operable to start building a tree structure with at least one box. The system (10) also comprises a to said building means (12) connected cloning means (14) operable to clone said at least on box and/or tree structure to create a tree structure comprising further boxes. The system (10) also comprises a to said cloning means (14) connected arithmetic means (16) operable to create an arithmetic rule between different boxes in said tree structure. The system (10) also comprises an input means (18) operable to make it possible for a user of said system (10) to input start figures which function as a base for said logical tree structure. The system (10) also comprises a to said building means (12), said cloning means (14), said arithmetic means (16), and said input means (20) operable to, based on said created tree structure, said arithmetic rules and said input figures, create said individual model in the form of said logical tree structure including said tree structure provided with figures and/or text.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 215

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 040121 A1 Published application with search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200404	1070
SPEC A	(English)	200404	3872
Total word count - document A			4942
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			4942

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/20**

...SPECIFICATION tree structure, and periodical trees where the figure-changes over time are displayed in different **logical** tree **structures** .

In this **connection** it is a further advantage that said system also comprises a to said control means...

...said arithmetic rules.

A further advantage in this connection is that said boxes in said **logical** tree **structure** which are **linked** together are displayed with a visible link between said boxes.

In this connection it is...

...CLAIMS according to any one of Claims 1 - 6, characterized in that said boxes in said **logical** tree **structure** which are **linked** together are displayed with a visible link between said boxes.

8. A system (10) according...

20/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01648288

Method and device for linking multimedia objects

Verfahren und Gerat zum Verknupfen von Multimediaobjekten

Methode et appareil pour lier des objets multimedia

PATENT ASSIGNEE:
DEUTSCHE THOMSON-BRANDT GMBH, (473916), Hermann-Schwer-Strasse 3, 78048 Villingen-Schwenningen, (DE), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Adolph, Dirk, Wallbrink 2, 30952 Ronnenberg, (DE)
Horentrup, Jobst, Richard-Wagner-Strasse 24a, 31141 Hildesheim, (DE)
Peters, Hartmut, Ohweg 34, 30890 Barsinghausen, (DE)
Schiller, Harald, Apfelgarten 11, 30539 Hannover, (DE)
Winter, Marco, Bohmerstrasse 17, 30173 Hannover, (DE)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Thies, Stephan (80743), Deutsche Thomson-Brandt GmbH, European Patent Operations, Karl-Wiechert-Allee 74, 30625 Hannover, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1357482 A1 031029 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002008968 020422;
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT EP 1357482 A1
The linkage of streams of multimedia objects shall be enabled. Therefore, there is provided a method for linking at least two multimedia objects by providing a first information concerning a first object and a second information concerning a second object. After forming a link descriptor including the first information and the second information it is possible to form a linked multimedia object from the two multimedia objects by interpreting the link descriptor. Since the link descriptor may be a generic one it enables quite flexible linking on the basis of a time scale or location scale.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 97
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 2B

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 031029 A1 Published application with search report
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200344	372
SPEC A	(English)	200344	1633
Total word count - document A			2005
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			2005

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/30**

...SPECIFICATION the second object.
The link descriptor may be a generic one having a predetermined hierarchically **logical structure** . Such a generic **link** descriptor may provide flexible source and destination descriptions for the link. For increasing the flexibility...

20/5,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01575069
Method of calculating translation relationships among words of different languages
Verfahren zur Berechnung von Ubersetzungszusammenhange zwischen Worter

verschiedener Sprachen
Methode de calcul de correspondances de traduction entre les mots de differentes langues
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
MICROSOFT CORPORATION, (749866), One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Moore, Robert C., 4509 Ferncroft Road, Mercer Island, WA 98040, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Grunecker, Kinkeldey, Stockmair & Schwanhausser Anwaltssozietat (100721), Maximilianstrasse 58, 80538 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1308851 A2 030507 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002013732 020620;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 299510 P 010620
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/28

ABSTRACT EP 1308851 A2
A parallel bilingual training corpus is parsed into its content words. Word association scores for each pair of, content words consisting of a word of language L1 that occurs in a sentence aligned in the bilingual corpus to a sentence of language L2 in which the other word occurs. A pair of words is considered "linked" in a pair of aligned sentences if one of the words is the most highly associated, of all the words in its sentence, with the other word. The occurrence of compounds is hypothesized in the training data by identifying maximal, connected sets of linked words in each pair of aligned sentences in the processed and scored training data. Whenever one of these maximal, connected sets contains more than one word in either or both of the languages, the subset of the words in that language is hypothesized as a compound.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 147
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 030507 A2 Published application without search report
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200319	1077
SPEC A	(English)	200319	7828
Total word count - document A			8905
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			8905

...SPECIFICATION the button of option".
The source logical form 252 is provided to matching component 224. **Matching** component 224 attempts to **match** the source logical form 252 to logical forms in the transfer mapping database 218 in order to obtain a **linked logical form** 254. Multiple transfer mappings may . **match** portions of source logical form 252. **Matching** component 224 **searches** for the best set of **matching** transfer mappings in database 218 that have matching lemmas, parts of speech, and other feature...

...copies of the corresponding target logical form segments received by the transfer mappings, to generate **linked logical form** 254.
Transfer component 226 receives **linked logical form** 254 from **matching** component 224 and creates a target logical form 256 that will

form the basis of the target translation. This is done by performing a top down traversal of the **linked** logical form 254 in which the target logical form segments pointed to by **links** on the source **logical form** 252 nodes are **combined** . When **combining** together **logical form** segments for possibly complex multi-word mappings, the sublinks set by **matching** component 224 between individual nodes are used to determine correct attachment points for modifiers, etc...

20/5,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01510569
Scaleable machine translation system
Skalierbares maschinelles Ubersetzungssystem
Systeme dimensionnable de traduction automatique
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
MICROSOFT CORPORATION, (749866), One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Menezes, Arul A., 16415 NE 30th St., Bellevue, WA 98008, (US)
Richardson, Stephen D., 24550 NE 80th Street, Redmond, WA 98053, (US)
Pinkham, Jessie E., 16508 NE 28th Street, Bellevue, WA 98008, (US)
Dolan, William B., 7412 153rd Court NE, Redmond, WA 98052, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1262880 A2 021204 (Basic)
EP 1262880 A3 040114
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002011980 020529;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 295338 P 010601; US 899755 010705
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/28

ABSTRACT EP 1262880 A2
A computer implemented method translates a textual input in a first language to a textual output in a second language. An input logical form is generated based on the textual input. When a plurality of transfer mappings in a transfer mapping database match the input logical form (or at least a portion thereof) one or more of those plurality of matching transfer mappings is selected based on a predetermined metric. Textual output is generated based on the selected transfer logical form.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 82
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 2

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 021204 A2 Published application without search report
Change: 040114 A2 Title of invention (French) changed: 20031127
Search Report: 040114 A3 Separate publication of the search report
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200249	941
SPEC A	(English)	200249	9511
Total word count - document A			10452
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			10452

...SPECIFICATION by analysis component 222. The source logical form 252 is provided to matching component 224. **Matching** component 224 attempts to **match** the source logical form 252 to logical forms in the transfer mapping database 218 in order to obtain a **linked logical form** 254. Multiple transfer mappings may **match** portions of source logical form 252. **Matching** component 224 **searches** for the best set of **matching** transfer mappings in database 218 that have matching lemmas, parts of speech, and other feature...FIG. 3B) may also illustratively be created for use during transfer.

Transfer component 226 receives **linked logical form** 254 from **matching** component 224 and creates a target logical form 256 that will form the basis of the target translation. This is done by performing a top down traversal of the **linked** logical form 254 in which the target logical form segments pointed to by **links** on the source **logical form** 252 nodes are **combined** . When **combining** together **logical form** segments for possibly complex multi-word mappings, the sublinks set by **matching** component 224 between individual nodes are used to determine correct attachment points for modifiers, etc...

20/5,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)

01510394

Automatic extraction of transfer mappings from bilingual corpora
Automatische Extraktion von Zuordnungs-Regeln aus zweisprachigen Texten
Extraction automatique des regles de transfert entre textes bilingues

PATENT ASSIGNEE:
MICROSOFT CORPORATION, (749866), One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
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Richardson, Stephen D., 24550 NE 80th Street, Redmond, WA 98053, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Grunecker, Kinkeldey, Stockmair & Schwanhausser Anwaltssozietat (100721), Maximilianstrasse 58, 80538 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1262879 A1 021204 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002011351 020523;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 295338 P 010601; US 899554 010705
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/28

ABSTRACT EP 1262879 A1

A method 300 of aligning nodes of dependency structures obtained from a bilingual corpus includes, in one aspect, a two-phase approach wherein a first phase 302 comprises associating nodes of the dependency structures to form tentative correspondences. The nodes of the dependency structures are then aligned as a function of the tentative correspondences and/or structural considerations in phase 304. Mappings are obtained from the aligned dependency structures. The mappings can be expanded with varying types and amounts of local context in order that a more fluent translation can be obtained when translation is performed

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 95
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 5A

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 021204 A1 Published application with search report
Examination: 030806 A1 Date of request for examination: 20030602
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200249	1396
SPEC A	(English)	200249	9471
Total word count - document A			10867
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			10867

...SPECIFICATION by analysis component 222. The source logical form 252 is provided to matching component 224. **Matching** component 224 attempts to **match** the source logical form 252 to logical forms in the transfer mapping database 218 in order to obtain a **linked logical form** 254. Multiple transfer mappings may **match** portions of source logical form 252. **Matching** component 224 **searches** for the best set of **matching** transfer mappings in database 218 that have matching lemmas, parts of speech, and other feature...

...FIG. 3B) may also illustratively be created for use during transfer. Transfer component 226 receives **linked logical form** 254 from **matching** component 224 and creates a target logical form 256 that will form the basis of the target translation. This is done by performing a top down traversal of the **linked** logical form 254 in which the target logical form segments pointed to by **links** on the source **logical form** 252 nodes are **combined** . When **combining** together **logical form** segments for possibly complex multi-word mappings, the sublinks set by **matching** component 224 between individual nodes are used to determine correct attachment points for modifiers, etc...

20/5,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01337684
A conversational portal for providing conversational browsing and multimedia broadcast on demand
Interaktives Zugangsportal zum Liefern von Interaktivem Browsen und Auf-Wunsch-Mehrfachaussendung
Portail interactif de fourniture d'acces interactif a l'Internet et diffusion de multimedia a la demande
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
MAES, Stephan H. (US Resident), c/o IBM United Kingdom Limited Intellectual Proper, SO21 2JN, Winchester, (GB)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Burt, Roger James, Dr. et al (52152), IBM United Kingdom Limited Intellectual Property Department Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1143679 A2 011010 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001000062 010321;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 545078 000407
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-029/06; **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT EP 1143679 A2

A system and method for providing conversational (multi-modal) access to information over a communications network from any location, at any time, utilizing any type of client/access, through a conversational (multi-modal) portal. In one aspect, a conversational portal comprises a conversational (multi-modal) browser that is capable of conducting multi-modal dialog with client/access devices having varying input/output (I/O) modalities. The conversational browser retrieves information (such as content pages, applications) from an information source (for example, content server) in response to a request from a requesting client/access device and then serves the retrieved information to the requesting client/access device in a format that is compatible with the I/O modalities of the requesting client/access device. In another aspect, the conversational portal provides multimedia access on demand. The conversational portal comprises an audio indexing system for segmenting and indexing audio and multimedia data obtained from an information source, as well as a multi-media database for storing the indexed audio and multi-media data. A subscribing user can compose and maintain a broadcast program wherein the user specifies which types, and in what order, different segments (news, radio, etc.) stored in the database are played back/broadcasted to the user.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 193

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 011010 A2 Published application without search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English;

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200141	692
SPEC A	(English)	200141	10936
Total word count - document A			11628
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			11628

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/30**

...SPECIFICATION capabilities of the requesting client/access device). It is to be understood that any conventional **query** format may be utilized by the **search** engine 23. For instance, the **search** engine 23 may support NLU **queries** , or simply keyword, **Boolean** and **concept** /attribute **based queries** , based on the technology available for the **search** engine. Furthermore, since the conversational portal 11 preferably provides a conversational user interface with CML, the **search** engine can support any possible I/O modality and combination of modalities. Multi-lingual searches...

20/5,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01298005

Multimedia structure and method for browsing multimedia with defined priority of multimedia segments and semantic elements

Multimedia-Struktur und Verfahren zum Navigieren von Multimediadaten mit einer definierten Prioritat fur Multimedia-Segmente und semantische Elemente

Structure multimedia et methode de navigation de donnees multimedia avec une priorite definie pour des segments multimedia et des elements semantiques

PATENT ASSIGNEE:
LG ELECTRONICS INC., (1039323), 20, Yoido-Dong Yongdungpo-Ku, Seoul, (KR) , (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:
Yoon, Kyoung Ro, Yoksam MBC Apt. No. 3-105, Togokjel-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul, (KR)
Lee, Jin Soo, Samho Apt., 101-809, 136 Koyojel-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul, (KR)
Jun, Sung Bae, 804 Shihungje4-dong, Kumchon-gu, Seoul, (KR)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
McLeish, Nicholas Alistair Maxwell et al (74621), Boult Wade Tennant Verulam Gardens 70 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BT, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1113371 A2 010704 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000311272 001215;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): KR 9965853 991230
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1113371 A2
A more efficient data structure and method for browsing a multimedia is disclosed. In the present invention, link information between segments and semantic elements of a multimedia data structure is generated with minimal use of storage. Also, priority or weight of segments is represented based on semantic elements and priority or weight of semantic elements is represented based on segments to allow a search of multimedia based on content. The priority or weight information is represented as an attribute of the link information to increase the efficiency of the storage and a method of automatically extracting the priority or weight information is disclosed.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 104
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 3

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 010704 A2 Published application without search report
Examination: 010704 A2 Date of request for examination: 20001227
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200127	896
SPEC A	(English)	200127	4202
Total word count - document A			5098
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			5098

...SPECIFICATION user wishes to find a video clip related to a specific semantic element during a **search** , a **search** engine may obtain the semantic element from the **semantic structure** and the **link** information corresponding to the semantic element from the link information. The **search** engine then delivers segments designated by the obtained link information together with the priority/weight...
? t20/5,k/15-16,18,22

20/5,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00917644

Structured data and document processing apparatus and method

Vorrichtung und Verfahren zum Verarbeiten von strukturierten Daten und Dokumenten

Dispositif et methode de traitement de donnees et de documents structures

PATENT ASSIGNEE:
FUJI XEROX CO., LTD., (450442), 17-22, Akasaka 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, (JP), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
Hayashi, Koichi, c/o Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd, 430 Sakai Nakai-machi, Ashigarakami-gun, Kanagawa, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Hoffmann, Eckart, Dipl.-Ing. (5571), Patentanwalt, Bahnhofstrasse 103, 82166 Grafelfing, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 837400 A2 980422 (Basic)
EP 837400 A3 990428
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97101549 970131;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 96297425 961018
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/22** ; G06F-017/60; **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT EP 837400 A2

A structured data or document processing system allows for recovery of an old document or collaborative writing without difficulties, even if authors edits a document at will without any limitation of editing. The system comprises a logical unit storing device 2 for storing a logical unit, which is either a content unit representing a portion of contents of a structured document represented as a tree structure or a reference unit representing the structure which directly descends from the reference unit in the structured document; a logical unit group storing device 3 for storing a logical unit group, which is a set of every logical unit which directly descends from one particular reference unit in the tree structure; the reference unit referencing a group set, which is a set of logical unit groups each of which is directly descending to the reference unit; a document editing device 5 for editing the structured document; a logical unit group creating device 6 for creating a new logical unit group in accordance with the editing of the structured document by the document editing device 5; and a reference associating device 7 for associating the logical unit group created by the logical unit group creating device 6 with the appropriate group set.

Another system for processing structured data represented as a graph structure composed of at least one node and link, comprises a node storing device 20 for storing information of the node of the structured data; a link storing device 20 for storing link information representing the relation of adjacency between two nodes of the structured data; a link association storing device 21 for storing at least one link set, which is a set of every link which is started from a particular node and is related to a particular editing process, and information of positioning relation among every link in each link set; a current structure constructing device 20 for constructing current structured data to be processed by selecting one link set from a set of link sets each of which has a link whose starting node is the same; an editing device 22 for editing the link included in the current structured data constructed by the current structure constructing device 20; and a registration device 24 for creating a link set including the link edited by the editing device 22, and for registering the created link set into the link association storing device 21.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 21700

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Withdrawal: 010509 A2 Date of withdrawal of application: 20010313
Change: 20000308 A2 Date of filing changed: 20000114
Application: 980422 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Change: 20000308 A2 Designated contracting states changed 20000114
Search Report: 990428 A3 Separate publication of the European or International search report
Change: 990506 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification (change)
Examination: 991117 A2 Date of request for examination: 19990916
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/22** ...

... **G06F-017/30**

20/5,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00898534
METHOD FOR DEFINING AND APPLYING RULES FOR MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR TRANSACTION PROCESSING IN A DISTRIBUTED APPLICATION
VERFAHREN ZUM DEFINIEREN UND ANWENDEN VON REGELN FUR NACHRICHTENVERTEILUNG FUR TRANSAKTIONSVERARBEITUNG IN EINER VERTEILTEN ANWENDUNG
PROCEDE DE DEFINITION ET D'APPLICATION DE REGLES POUR LA DISTRIBUTION DE MESSAGES EN VUE DU TRAITEMENT DE TRANSACTIONS DANS UNE APPLICATION REPARTIE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
New Era of Networks Inc., (2412790), Suite 230, 7400 East Orchard Road, Englewood, CO 80111, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
Piskiel, Harold Aron, (2412800), 18 Canvasback Road, Manalapan, NJ 07726, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
Kreiger, Mitchell Scott, (2412810), 36 Woodmere Boulevard, South, Woodmere, NY 11598, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
Lee, Benjamin Chien-Wen, (2412820), 40-26 216th Street, Bayside, NY 11361 , (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
Preston, Christoher Blair, (2412830), 800-C West Moorhead Circle, Boulder, CO 80303, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
PISKIEL, Harold, Aron, 18 Canvasback Road, Manalapan, NJ 07726, (US)
KREIGER, Mitchell, Scott, 36 Woodmere Boulevard, South, Woodmere, NY 11598, (US)
LEE, Benjamin, Chien-Wen, 40-26 216th Street, Bayside, NY 11361, (US)
PRESTON, Christopher, Blair, 800-C West Moorhead Circle, Boulder, CO 80303, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Carpmael, John William Maurice (29161), CARPMAELS & RANSFORD 43 Bloomsbury Square, London, WC1A 2RA, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 894302 A1 990203 (Basic)
EP 894302 B1 010725
WO 9739406 971023
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97918671 970417; WO 97US6342 970417
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 634024 960417
DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; FR; GB; LI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46; G06F-009/44
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 380211 A; EP 490636 A; US 5212768 A; US 5212792 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):
PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SYSTEMS, MAN, AND CYBERNETICS, ALEXANDRIA, VA., OCT. 20 - 23, 1987, vol. 1 OF 3, 20 October 1987, INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, pages 135-139, XP000093914 EPSTEIN S A: "REASONING AND REPRESENTATION IN RITSE";
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Grant:	010725	B1 Granted patent
Application:	980121	A1 International application (Art. 158(1))
Lapse:	030423	B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): GB 20020417,
Oppn None:	020717	B1 No opposition filed: 20020426
Application:	990203	A1 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Examination:	990203	A1 Date of filing of request for examination: 981105
Examination:	990602	A1 Date of despatch of first examination report: 990415

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200130	562
CLAIMS B	(German)	200130	569
CLAIMS B	(French)	200130	646
SPEC B	(English)	200130	9000
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			10777
Total word count - documents A + B			10777

...SPECIFICATION of the received message. Prior rules based approaches inspected each rule to determine if its **boolean** logic predicates apply to the presently received message. Instead, the present invention stores the individual boolean **comparison** tests which, in **combination** using **boolean logical** predicates, **form** the rules defining subscription to messages by particular receiving processes (or any other desired action). The individual **boolean comparison** tests are referred to herein as rules arguments. The rules arguments are stored in such...

20/5,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00678576
Method and apparatus for specifying layout processing of structured documents
Verfahren und Vorrichtung zum Spezifizieren des Layouts von strukturierten Dokumenten
Methode et dispositif pour specifier la mise en page de documents structures
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
XEROX CORPORATION, (219783), Xerox Square, Rochester, New York 14644, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
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Brown, Allen L., Jr., 425 Glenmont Drive, Solana Beach, California 92075,

(US)
Wakayama, Toshiro, 14 Southwick Drive, Webster, NY 14580, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Skone James, Robert Edmund et al (50281), GILL JENNINGS & EVERY Broadgate House 7 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7LH, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 650130 A2 950426 (Basic)
EP 650130 A3 951220
EP 650130 B1 011004
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94307775 941021;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 139686 931022
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/21** ; **G06F-017/22**
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 332557 A
CITED REFERENCES (EP B):
COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS, DEC. 1988, UK, vol. 11, no. 6, ISSN 0140-3664, pages 319-324, ANANDA A L 'Document formatting for interchange between word processors';

ABSTRACT EP 650130 A2
A method and apparatus are provided for specifying layout processing of structured documents in computer-based document handling systems. The method and apparatus allow the specification of the generic logical structure of the structured document in terms of relational attribute grammars. According to the invention, these relational attributes have a binary relationship. The generic layout structure for a class of structural documents is also represented in terms of relational attribute grammars. Coordination grammars, also represented in terms of relational attribute grammars, link the elements of the generic logical structure to the generic layout structure. By coordinating the layout and logical structures, many solutions are available. Preferential specifications are developed to resolve any potential ambiguities between the many solutions, and to select a preferred solution. The logical structure is then converted to a layout structure using the preferential specifications to resolve any ambiguities occurring as a result of the coordination.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 150
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: NONE

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Grant:	011004	B1	Granted patent
Application:	950426	A2	Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Oppn None:	020925	B1	No opposition filed: 20020705
Search Report:	951220	A3	Separate publication of the European or International search report
Change:	951220	A2	Obligatory supplementary classification (change)
Examination:	960814	A2	Date of filing of request for examination: 960620
Change:	980701	A2	Representative (change)
Examination:	990331	A2	Date of despatch of first examination report: 990212

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB95	581
CLAIMS B	(English)	200140	679
CLAIMS B	(German)	200140	627
CLAIMS B	(French)	200140	853
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB95	4754

SPEC B (English) 200140 4913
Total word count - document A 5335
Total word count - document B 7072
Total word count - documents A + B 12407

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/21** ...

... **G06F-017/22**

...SPECIFICATION layout structure to the generic logical structure based on the coordination grammars; and converting specific **logical structure** to an optimal **linked** specific layout structure using predetermined preference specifications to resolve any ambiguities generated during the linking specified layout and **logical structures** are then coordinated, **linked** and optimized using derived coordination grammars and preference specifications.
Grammars are rules used for specifying...Once the tree structures of G(sub(log)) and G(sub(lay)) are determined, the **logical structures** must be **linked** with the layout structures. This is done at the level of the generic structures. To...

...SPECIFICATION this document, ambiguities corresponding to those cases where the group of features of the generic **logical structure** can be **linked** to a pluralities of layout structures, based on a coordination grammar, are not processed.
The...

...layout structure to the generic logical structure based on the coordination grammars; and converting specific **logical structure** to an optimal **linked** specific layout structure using predetermined preference specifications to resolve any ambiguities generated during the linking...structure is not available in the system library. As discussed herein, the specified layout and **logical structures** are then coordinated, **linked** and optimized using derived coordination grammars and preference specifications.
Grammars are rules used for specifying...to the grammar Glay)).
Once the tree structures of Glog)) and Glay)) are determined, the **logical structures** must be **linked** with the layout structures. This is done at the level of the generic structures. To...

...CLAIMS layout structure to said generic logical structure based on said coordination grammars; and
converting said **logical structure** to a **linked** layout structure using said preference specifications to resolve any ambiguities generated during said linking step...

...CLAIMS specifications for use in resolving potential ambiguities in an output layout structure; and
converting said **logical structure** to the **linked** layout structure (fig. 10) using said preference specifications to resolve any ambiguities generated during said linking step.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said step of converting said **logical structure** to the **linked** layout structure further comprises a step of parsing a plurality of linked layout structures based...

20/5,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00467024

Information processing system and method for processing document by using structured keywords

Informationsverarbeitungssystem und Verfahren fur die Verarbeitung von Dokumenten mit strukturierten Schlusselwortern

Systeme de traitement d'informations et procede pour traiter des documents avec des mots clefs structures

PATENT ASSIGNEE:
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Abe, Masahiro, Aden 312, 3-33, Toyooka-5-chome, Iruma-shi, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 472026 A2 920226 (Basic)
EP 472026 A3 930630
EP 472026 B1 990210
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91112972 910801;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 90219039 900822
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/30**
CITED PATENTS (EP A): EP 361464 A; EP 280866 A; EP 32194 A

ABSTRACT EP 472026 A2

A document processing system for processing documents by using structured keywords comprises an output system (200) and a receiver system (201). The output system (200) includes a first storage (10) for storing a structured keyword dictionary containing structured keywords among which relations are systematically structured, and linkage unit (3) providing linkage information for establishing correspondences between constituent parts of an input document and corresponding ones of the keywords. The receiver system (201) is coupled to the output system and includes a second storage (110) for storing structured keywords among which relations are systematically structured, and retrieving unit (141) having inputs supplied with the document and the linkage information for retrieving the document to thereby form data of a predetermined edition format by using the structured keyword read out from the second storage. Data transfer between the output system and the receiver systems can be performed either on-line or off-line. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 156

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Oppn None:	20000126	B1	No opposition filed: 19991111
Application:	920226	A2	Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Search Report:	930630	A3	Separate publication of the European or International search report
Examination:	931124	A2	Date of filing of request for examination: 930928
Examination:	970716	A2	Date of despatch of first examination report: 970602
Change:	980603	A2	International patent classification (change)
Grant:	990210	B1	Granted patent

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9906	756
CLAIMS B	(German)	9906	680
CLAIMS B	(French)	9906	927
SPEC B	(English)	9906	6776
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			9139
Total word count - documents A + B			9139

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/30**

...CLAIMS receiver system (201) operatively connected to said output system and including retrieving means (141) for **retrieving** said document using said linkage information, characterised in that
said keywords are stored in said storage (2, 10, 101, 110, 850, 950) in a **structured form** allowing **links** from a keyword to a synonym keyword, to a higher rank keyword and to a...

...method for processing documents, comprising the following steps:
storing keywords of a document in a **structured form** allowing **links** from a keyword to a synonym keyword, to a higher rank keyword and to a...

?
PLEASE ENTER A COMMAND OR BE LOGGED OFF IN 5 MINUTES
? t20/5,k/37,39,41,44,46,48,53

20/5,K/37 (Item 37 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00885041 **Image available**
CONCEPT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR USE IN REDUCING AND/OR REPRESENTING TEXT CONTENT OF AN ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME D'IDENTIFICATION DE CONCEPT, UTILES POUR REDUIRE ET/OU REPRESENTER UN CONTENU TEXTE D'UN DOCUMENT ELECTRONIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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Inventor(s):
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Legal Representative:
CASSAN Lynn (et al) (agent), Cassan MaClean, Suite 401, 80 Aberdeen St., Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5R5, CA,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200219155 A2-A3 20020307 (WO 0219155)
Application: WO 2001CA1197 20010828 (PCT/WO CA0101197)
Priority Application: US 2000649028 20000828
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/27**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 5582

English Abstract
A concept identification system useful in reducing and/or representing text content of an electronic document and in highlighting the content of the document. A concept knowledge base comprises a plurality of concepts and each concept comprises one or more subconcepts linked to each other and to the concept on a hierarchical basis. One or more of the subconcepts may be linked to one or more subconcepts of another concept. A concept matching module matches text of the document to subconcepts of the **concept** knowledge **base** and assesses any **links** between the matched subconcepts and other concepts and/or subconcepts of the concept knowledge base. From this a determination is made of whether the document relates to a concept of the knowledge base. With an identification of such concept a document representation generator may produce a precis of the document based on a template associated with such concept. For highlighting of a document a highlighter module determines key content of the input document and an interface integrates the concept identification system and the highlighter module. An output module produces an output highlight document from the key content.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un systeme d'identification de concept, utile pour reduire et/ou representer un contenu texte d'un document electronique et pour mettre en evidence le contenu de ce document. Une base de connaissances de concepts comprend plusieurs concepts comprenant chacun un ou plusieurs sous-concepts lies les uns aux autres ainsi qu'au concept, sur une base hierarchique. Un ou plusieurs sous-concepts peuvent etre lies a un ou plusieurs sous-concepts d'un autre concept. Un module de mise en correspondance de concepts met en correspondance le texte du document avec les sous-concepts de la base de connaissances de concepts et determine tous les liens entre les sous-concepts mis en correspondance et d'autres concepts et/ou sous-concepts de la base de connaissances de concepts. Apres cette etape de mise en correspondance, une etape de determination est executee qui permet de savoir si le document se rapporte a un concept de la base de connaissances. Grace a l'identification d'un tel concept, un generateur de representation de documents peut produire un abrege du document, d'apres un modele associe a un tel concept. Pour mettre en valeur un document, un module de mise en valeur determine le contenu cle du document entre et une interface integre le systeme d'identification de concepts et le module de mise en valeur. Un module de sortie produit un document mis en valeur a partir du contenu cle.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20020307 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination 20021010 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt 20031224 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20031224 A3 With international search report.
Republication 20031224 A3 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/27**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

English Abstract
...another concept. A concept matching module matches text of the document to subconcepts of the **concept** knowledge **base** and assesses any **links** between the matched subconcepts and other concepts and/or subconcepts of the concept knowledge base...

Detailed Description
... another concept.

A concept matching module matches text of the document to subconcepts of the **concept** knowledge **base** and assesses any **links** between the matched subconcepts and other concepts and/or subconcepts of the concept knowledge base...Figure 1 and all other concepts to be selected and created for inclusion in the **concept** knowledge **base**).

Subconcepts may be **linked** to other subconcepts and in the examples of Figures 1 and 2 these linkages of...

Claim
... concept matching module conf igured for matching text of said document to subconcepts of said **concept** knowledge **base** , for assessing any **links** between said matched subconcepts and -other concepts and/or subconcepts of said concept knowledge base...

...subconcepts of another concept;
and,
(b) matching text of said document to subconcepts of said **concept** knowledge **base** and assessing any **links** between said matched subconcepts and other concepts and/or subconcepts of said concept knowledge base...

20/5,K/39 (Item 39 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00855085 **Image available**
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MATCHING A TEXTUAL INPUT TO A LEXICAL KNOWLEDGE BASE AND FOR UTILIZING RESULTS OF THAT MATCH
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE POUR METTRE EN CORRESPONDANCE UNE ENTREE DE TEXTE AVEC UNE BASE DE CONNAISSANCE LEXICALE ET POUR UTILISER LES RESULTATS DE CETTE MISE EN CORRESPONDANCE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MICROSOFT CORPORATION, One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052-6399, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
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MENEZES Arul A, 16415 NE 30th Street, Bellevue, WA 98008, US,
VANDERWENDE Lucretia H, 16415 NE 30th Street, Bellevue, WA 98008, US,
Legal Representative:
KELLY Joseph R (et al) (agent), Westman, Champlin & Kelly, P.A., International Centre, Suite 1600, 900 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55402-3319, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200188747 A2-A3 20011122 (WO 0188747)

Application: WO 2001US15675 20010516 (PCT/WO US0115675)
Priority Application: US 2000572765 20000517
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/20
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 10788

English Abstract
The present invention can be used in a natural language processing system (100) to determine a relationship (such as similarity in meaning) between two textual segments. The relationship can be identified or determined based on logical graphs (e.g. FIGS. 3B, 3C) generated from the textual segments. A relationship between first and second logical graphs (FIGS. 3B, 3C) is determined. This is accomplished regardless of whether there is an exact match between the first and second logical graphs (FIGS. 3B, 3C). In one embodiment, the first graph (FIG. 3B) represents an input textual discourse unit. The second graph (FIG. 3C), in one embodiment, represents information in a lexical knowledge base (LKB) (106). The input graph can be matched against the second graph, if they have similar meaning, even if the two differ lexically or structurally.

French Abstract
La presente invention peut etre utilisee dans un systeme de traitement de langages naturels (100) afin de determiner une relation (telle qu'une similarite de signification) entre deux segments textuels. La relation peut etre identifiee ou determinee sur la base de graphes logiques (par ex., FIGS. 3B, 3C) generes a partir de segments textuels. Une relation entre des premier et second graphes logiques (FIGS. 3B, 3C) est determinee. Ceci est realise sans se soucier s'il existe une correspondance exacte entre les premier et second graphes logiques (FIGS. 3B, 3C). Selon une realisation, le premier graphe (FIG. 3B) represente une unite de discours d'entree textuelle. Le second graphe (FIG. 3C), selon une realisation, represente des informations dans une base de connaissance lexicale (LKB) (106). Le graphe d'entree peut etre collationne avec le second graphe si ce second graphe a la meme signification que le premier, meme si les deux graphes different sur les plans lexical et structural.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20011122 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Search Rpt 20020829 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20020829 A3 With international search report.
Republication 20020829 A3 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... words in an input
string.

A subgraph (Type A) is a contiguous subset of the **connected** logical relations in a logical form.

Logical forms are composed by joining nodes with common lexical items.

A logical graph is a single **logical form** or a **composite** of **logical forms** and/or subgraphs.

A subgraph (Type B) is a contiguous subset of the **connected** logical relations in a logical graph.

A path is a subgraph (Type A or B...

20/5,K/41 (Item 41 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00771285 **Image available**
METHODS OF ORGANISING INFORMATION
METHODES D'ORGANISATION DE L'INFORMATION
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
STREAMLINE SYSTEMS PTY LTD, Level 30, Optus Centre, 101 Miller Street, North Sydney, New South Wales 2059, AU, AU (Residence), AU (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
MURRAY Graham Christopher Oxland, 75 Waterhouse Avenue, St Ives, New South Wales 2075, AU, AU (Residence), AU (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
PHILLIPS ORMONDE & FITZPATRICK, 367 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, AU
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200104791 A1 20010118 (WO 0104791)
Application: WO 99AU559 19990709 (PCT/WO AU9900559)
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 14080

English Abstract
A method of organising information into a concept network, to facilitate the creation and sharing of knowledge, includes the steps of: categorizing ideas and thoughts into concepts; creating links between concepts; categorizing information into objects; categorizing objects

into concepts; creating links between objects; and locating information relevant to any object by evaluating direct object links between that object and directly linked objects, and indirect object links and concept links affecting that object. The method is useful for guiding people and the ways in which they think, communicate and work together, aligning and integrating diverse processes and systems and organising large quantities of data stored on computer systems, and using the new ways of organising thinking, communication, systems and data to achieve improved quality of knowledge, knowledge sharing, decision making and timely, effective action.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne une methode pour organiser l'information en un reseau de concepts pour faciliter la creation et le partage des connaissances. Cette methode se decompose en plusieurs operations elementaires. On commence par classer par concepts les idees et les notions, puis on classe par concepts des objets. On poursuit par la definition de liens entre objets, et on termine par une localisation de l'information se rapportant a chacun des objets en retrouvant les liens directs entre cet objet et des directement relies, et entre des liens d'objets indirects et des liens de concepts affectant cet objet. Cette methode est utile pour guider les gens et les facons dont ils pense, communiquent et travaillent ensemble, pour aligner et integrer divers processus et systemes, et organiser de grandes quantites de donnees stockees sur des systemes d'ordinateurs, et pour utiliser les nouvelles facons d'organiser la pensee, la communication et les systemes et donnees de facon a atteindre une meilleure qualite des connaissance, de partage des connaissance, de prise de decision et pour agir a temps de facon efficace.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20010118 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20010215 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... concept and the destination concept of the concept link.

A concept link is a mental **connection** between two **concepts based** on experience or a belief that objects in one concept have a direct relationship with...of objects by considering their connectivity with other concepts.

There may be many different paths **connecting** the current concept with io each origin concept. The importance of each object in each concept, relative to each origin **concept** , is **based** upon the **combined** impact of all such paths.

Imagine a network which has the capacity to conduct a...5 where Importance B 01 A) is the importance value assigned to Object j in **Concept** B, **based** on the **link** between Concept A and Concept B. (Note.

Normalisation has been excluded to simplify the formulae...

20/5,K/44 (Item 44 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00745497 **Image available**

A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DYNAMIC KNOWLEDGE GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION
GENERATION ET DISTRIBUTION DYNAMIQUE DE CONNAISSANCE ET SYSTEME A CET EFFET

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
INTELLIGENT LEARNING SYSTEMS INC, 510 South Congress Avenue, Suite 204, Austin, TX 78704-204, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
BAFFES Paul T, 8708 Honeysuckle Trail, Austin, TX 78759, US
SUBRAMANIAN Siddarth, 586 Canyon Rim Drive, Austin, TX 78746, US
NUGENT Shane V, 185 Foxhunt Trail, Barrington, IL 60010, US
Legal Representative:
SPRINKLE Steven R, Gray Cary Ware & Freidenrich, Suite 1440, 100 Congress Avenue, Austin, TX 78701, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200058869 A1 20001005 (WO 0058869)
Application: WO 2000US7621 20000322 (PCT/WO US0007621)
Priority Application: US 99277861 19990326
Designated States: AU CA CN JP KR SG
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 28370

English Abstract
A system and method for a user to edit a database with an Internet browser (28), also known as a knowledge delivery computer program. Using the browser (28), an author can create a configuration data base that includes a plurality of concepts and optionally includes a plurality of problems associated with the concepts. As the autor creates the concepts within the configuration, the browser (28) allows the author to define the relationships between the concepts. The browser (28) can then automatically generate a pedagogy for the configuration based on the configuration taxonomy that defines how the concepts will be delivered to the user. The browser (28) can facilitate the delivery of the content within the configuration to a user according to the pedagogy.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant a un utilisateur d'editer une base de donnees au moyen d'un navigateur Internet (28) constituant ainsi egalement un logiciel de fourniture de connaissance. L'utilisation du navigateur (28) permet a l'auteur de creer une base de donnees de configuration incluant une pluralite de concepts et eventuellement une pluralite de problemes associes aux concepts. Au fur et a mesure que l'auteur cree les concepts a l'interieur de la configuration, le navigateur (28) propose a l'auteur de definir les relations entre concepts. Le navigateur (28) peut alors generer automatiquement une pedagogie s'appliquant a la configuration et reposant sur la taxinomie de configuration qui definit la facon dont les concepts devront etre communiques a l'utilisateur. Le navigateur (28) peut faciliter la fourniture du contenu dans les limites de la configuration a un utilisateur en respectant la pedagogie.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20001005 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20010111 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of

19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
Detailed Description
... and pedagogy knowledge bases, the tutorial data base structure 96 can therefore have a shared **concept** knowledge **base** **link** , shared problem knowledge base link, a shared pedagogy knowledge base link, and a shared configuration...176, respectively. In computer science, a "graph" is a general term for any collection of **linked** objects. The **concept** knowledge **base** I 1 is a graph built based on the taxonomy of the concepts. The strategy...

20/5,K/46 (Item 46 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00519407 **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR USING IDEAS AND CONCEPTS WITHIN COMPUTER PROGRAMS
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT L'UTILISATION D'IDEES ET DE CONCEPTS DANS DES PROGRAMMES D'ORDINATEUR
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  WORLDFREE NET INC,
Inventor(s):
  KIRCHMAN Kevin A P,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9950759 A1 19991007
  Application: WO 99US6935 19990329 (PCT/WO US9906935)
  Priority Application: US 9880030 19980330; US 99281996 19990329
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/27**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/28**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 2770

English Abstract
A method and apparatus that allows computer programs to define ideas and concepts symbolically is provided. The method and apparatus include a grammar that may be used to represent any concept. Sentences are parsed, using this grammar, into their component parts. As part of the parsing process, each word is compared to the contents of a dictionary database. The dictionary database and a set of tense-mood tables are used to identify individual words as concepts, entities, actions or qualifiers. The parsing process creates a data structure (200) for each sentence. The data structure organizes the sentence into its component parts, such as an ID field (202) and POC fields (204). The data structures for different sentences can be compared to determine matching or similarity. The data structures can also be processed to accomplish more advanced ends, such as reasoning systems or expert systems.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un procede et un appareil permettant a des programmes d'ordinateur de definir symboliquement des idees et des concepts. Les procede et appareil comprennent une grammaire pouvant etre utilisee pour representer n'importe quel concept. On analyse les phrases, au moyen de cette grammaire, pour definir leurs composants. Comme partie du procede d'analyse, chaque mot est compare au contenu d'une base de donnees d'un dictionnaire. La base de donnees de dictionnaire et un ensemble de tables de temps-mode permettent d'identifier des mots individuels en tant que concepts, entites, actions ou determinants. Le procede d'analyse permet de creer une structure de donnees (200) pour chaque phrase. La structure de donnees organise la phrase en composants, tels qu'un champ ID (202) et des champs POC (204). On peut comparer les structures de donnees de differentes phrases pour determiner une correspondance ou une similarite. On peut egalement traiter les structures de donnees pour atteindre des objectifs plus pousses, tels que des systemes de raisonnement ou des systemes experts.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/27**
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/28**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim
... and qualifiers;
creating concept data structures to represent each respective concept that is isolated; and
linking the concept data **structures** to **form** a hierarchical data structure representing the sentence.

2 A method as recited in claim 1...

...and qualifiers;
creating concept data structures to represent each respective concept that is created; and
linking the concept data **structures** to **form** a hierarchical data structure representing the sentence.

7 A method as recited in claim 6...

20/5,K/48 (Item 48 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00474269 **Image available**
SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING TEXTUAL INPUTS USING NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING TECHNIQUES
SYSTEME DE TRAITEMENT DE SAISIES TEXTUELLES UTILISANT DES TECHNIQUES DE TRAITEMENT DU LANGAGE NATUREL
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MICROSOFT CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
CORSTON Simon H,
DOLAN William B,
VANDERWENDE Lucy H,
BRADEN-HARDER Lisa,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9905621 A1 19990204
Application: WO 98US14883 19980717 (PCT/WO US9814883)

Priority Application: US 97898652 19970722; US 9897979 19980616
Designated States: CN JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 23107

English Abstract
A system (1480) filters documents in a document set retrieved from a document store in response to a query. The system (1480) obtains (1830) a first set of logical forms based on a selected one of the query and the documents in the document set. The system (1480) obtains a second set of logical forms based on another of the query and the documents in the document set. The system (1480) then uses natural language processing techniques to modify (1832, 1834) the first logical forms to obtain a modified set of logical forms. The system (1480) filters (1836) documents in the document set based on a predetermined relationship betwwen the modified set of logical forms and the second set of logical forms.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un systeme (1480) qui filtre des documents dans un ensemble de documents recuperes a partir d'une mise en memoire de documents suite a une requete. Le systeme (1480) obtient (1830) un premier ensemble de formes logiques tenant compte d'une des requetes choisies et des documents se trouvant dans l'ensemble de documents. Le systeme (1480) obtient un second ensemble de formes logiques tenant compte d'une autre des requetes et des documents se trouvant dans l'ensemble de documents. Le systeme (1480) utilise ensuite les techniques de traitement du langage naturel pour modifier (1832, 1834) les premieres formes logiques pour obtenir un ensemble modifie de formes logiques. Le systeme (1480) filtre (1836) les documents contenus dans l'ensemble de documents en fonction d'un rapport predetermine entre l'ensemble modifie de formes logiques et le second ensemble de formes logiques.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... is described in greater detail below.

FIG. 16 is a more detailed block diagram of **retrieval** engine 1482. In an illustrative embodiment, **retrieval** engine 1482 includes input logical form generator 1696, **logical form** modifier 1698, **Boolean query** generator 1600 and filter 1602. Filter 1602, in turn, includes logical form comparator 1604 and document rank generator 1606.

The user input **query** is provided to Boolean query generator 1600. Boolean query generator 1600 generates a Boolean query...It can be seen that the content words are the same as in the original **logical forms** , but the structural **connection** is a different, but related, structural connection. This allows a **match** against an indexed document containing the same logical form.

other examples of structural paraphrase rules...

20/5,K/53 (Item 53 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00303256 **Image available**
IMPROVED METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DATA ACCESS IN MULTIPROCESSOR DIGITAL DATA PROCESSING SYSTEMS
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL AMELIORES D'ACCES AUX DONNEES DANS DES SYSTEMES DE DONNEES NUMERIQUES A PROCESSEURS MULTIPLES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
KENDALL SQUARE RESEARCH CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
REINER David,
MILLER Jeffrey M,
WHEAT David C,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9521407 A2 19950810
Application: WO 95US1356 19950131 (PCT/WO US9501356)
Priority Application: US 94189497 19940131
Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: G05F-017/30
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 60951

English Abstract
An improved system for database query processing by means of "query decomposition" intercepts database queries prior to processing by a database management system ("DBMS"). The system decomposes at least selected queries to generate multiple subqueries for application, in parallel, to the DBMS, in lieu of the intercepted query. Responses by the DBMS to the subqueries are assembled by the system to generate a final response. The system also provides improved methods and apparatus for storage and retrieval of records from a database utilizing the DBMS's cluster storage and index retrieval facilitates, in combination with a smaller-than-usual hash bucket size.

French Abstract
Systeme ameliore d'interrogation d'une banque de donnees par "decomposition des questions" consistant a intercepter les questions avant leur traitement par le systeme de gestion de la banque de donnees ("DBMS"). Le systeme decompose au moins certaines questions selectionnees en plusieurs sous-questions qui sont traitees en parallele par le DBMS a la place de la question interceptee. Les reponses du DBMS aux sous-questions sont assemblees par le DBMS en vue de la reponse finale. Le systeme comporte egalement un procede et un appareil ameliores de stockage et de recherche d'enregistrements d'une banque de donnees ameliore recourant a des moyens de stockage en grappes combines a des tailles de compartiments de hachage inferieures a la normale.

Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim
... connections to ORACLE (mainly of interest to distinguish between one and many). Pointer to first **CONNECTION** structure. **CONNECTION structures form** a **linked** list. PUPI calls which specify a cursor number will also specify a connection, by hstdef, so we must first **search** the linked list of connections, and then search the list of

peursors for the specified...

Wong 09/865,032

FILE 'COMPUAB, COMPUSCIENCE, CONFSCI, CONF, ELCOM, INFODATA, RUSSCI, SIGLE, RDISCLOSURE, BLLDB, SOLIS, FORIS'

L1 1487 SEA LOGICAL(1W) FORM# OR SEMANTIC?(1W) STRUCTURE# OR VERB(1N)(SUBJECT# OR DSUB# OR SUB# OR OBJECT# OR OBJ#)
L2 2315 SEA GRAMMATICAL?(1W) RELAT? OR STRUCTUR?(1W) FORM# OR (PREDICAT? OR LOGICAL)(1W) STRUCTURE# OR CONCEPT#(1N) BASE#
L3 362947 SEA COMPOUND# OR INTEGRAT? OR COMBIN? OR MERG? OR COMPOSITE#
L4 139965 SEA CONNECT? OR BOOLEAN? OR LINK?
L5 258700 SEA COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR INTERSECT?
L6 59 SEA (L1 OR L2) (3N) L3
L7 8 SEA L6(S) L4
L8 0 SEA (L1 OR L2) (3N) S4
L9 5 DUP REM L7 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10 5 SEA L9 NOT 2002-2004/PY

=> d bib abs

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 5 COMPUAB COPYRIGHT 2004 CSA on STN
AN 1999:6218 COMPUAB
TI Structured hypertext with domain semantics
AU Wang, Weigang; Rada, Roy
CS GMD-IPSI: German Research Cent for Information Technology, Darmstadt, Ger
SO ACM TRANS INF SYST, (19981000) vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 372-412.
ISSN: 1046-8188.
DT Journal
FS C
LA English
AB One important facet of current hypertext research involves using knowledge-based techniques to develop and maintain document structures. A semantic net is one such technique. However, most semantic-net-based hypertext systems leave the **linking** consistency of the net to individual users. Users without guidance may accidentally introduce structural and relational inconsistencies in the semantic nets. The relational inconsistency hinders the creation of domain information models. The structural inconsistency leads to unstable documents, especially when a document is composed by computation with traversal algorithms. This work tackles the above problems by **integrating logical structure** and domain semantics into a semantic net. A semantic-net-based structured-hypertext model has been formalized. The model preserves structural and relational consistency after changes to the semantic net. The hypertext system (RICH) based on this model has been implemented and tested. The RICH system can define and enforce a set of rules to maintain the integrity of the semantic net and provide particular support for creating multihierarchies with the reuse of existing contents and structures. Users have found such flexible but enforceable semantics to be helpful.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 5 COMPUAB COPYRIGHT 2004 CSA on STN
AN 86:11679 COMPUAB
TI Interval valued fuzzy sets based on normal forms.
AU Turksen, I.B.
CS Dep. Ind. Eng., Univ. Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A4, Canada
SO FUZZY SETS SYST., (1986) vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 191-210.
DT Journal
FS C
LA English
SL English
AB Interval valued fuzzy sets are proposed for the representation of **combined concepts based** on normal forms where linguistic **connectives** as well as variables are assumed to be

fuzzy. It is shown that the proposed representation (1) exists for certain families of the conjugate pairs of t-norms and t-conorms; and (2) resolves some of the difficulties associated with particular interpretations of conjunction, disjunction, and implication in fuzzy set theories.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 5 SIGLE COPYRIGHT 2004 EAGLE on STN
AN 2000:3547DE SIGLE
TI Iterative algorithms for multiscale dynamic data reconciliation.
AU Binder, T.; Marquardt, W. (Technische Hochschule Aachen (DE). Lehrstuhl fuer Prozesstechnik); Blank, L.; Dahmen, W. (Aachen Technische Hochschule (DE). Inst. fuer Geometrie und Praktische Mathematik)
CS Funding Organization: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), Bonn (DE)
NC DFG MA1188/6
SO Feb 2000. 41 p.
Availability: Available from TIB Hannover: RN 8680(186).
Ser. Title: Technische Hochschule Aachen, Institut fuer Geometrie und Praktische Mathematik. Bericht. v. 186.
DT Miscellaneous
CY Germany, Federal Republic of
LA English
AB The objective of the present investigation is to explore the potential of multiscale refinement schemes for the numerical solution of large constrained dynamic optimization problems arising in **connection** with chemical process systems monitoring. State estimation is accomplished by the solution of an appropriately posed least-squares problem. Uncertainties in the model are accounted for by additive correction terms to be estimated simultaneously with the states from available measurements. To offer at any instance of time an approximate solution a hierarchy of successively refined coarser problems is designed. This hierarchy is to be traversed during the allowable time slab prescribed by the plant dynamics. In order to fully exploit the approximate solution obtained at any stage also for an efficient treatment of the arising linear algebra tasks, we wish to employ iterative solvers. We will show that using wavelets for the formulation of the problem hierarchy the largest eigenvalues of the resulting linear systems can be effectively controlled. On the other hand, the smallest eigenvalues result among other things from the observability properties of the underlying system. Thus a central issue is to **combine** wavelet **based** preconditioning **concepts** with suitable regularization strategies to guarantee moderate condition numbers and thereby ensure an efficient use of iterative techniques. We will explore the potential of a simple diagonal scaling in a framework of wavelet discretizations and show its advantages over a number of other preconditioning techniques. (orig.)

=>

```
File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2004/Feb 10
         (c) 2004 Resp. DB Svcs.
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Feb 11
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File  47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2004/Feb 10
         (c) 2004 The Gale group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2004/Feb 11
         (c)2004 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Feb 11
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2004/Feb 11
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/Feb 11
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Feb 11
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 649:Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM) 2004/Jan 29
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File  88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2004/Feb 11
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group

Set     Items   Description
S1       1811   LOGICAL(1W)FORM? ? OR SEMANTIC?(1W)STRUCTURE? ? OR VERB(1N-
              )(SUBJECT? ? OR DSUB? ? OR SUB? ? OR OBJECT OR OBJ? ?)
S2   10573577   COMPOUND? ? OR INTEGRAT? OR COMBIN?????? ? OR MERG??? ? OR
             COMPOSITE? ?
S3    4408691   CONNECT??? ? OR BOOLEAN? OR LINK??? ?
S4    4867696   COMPARE? ? OR COMPARING OR COMPARISON? OR MATCH??? ? OR IN-
             TERSECT???? ?
S5         35   S1(3N)S2
S6          4   S5(S)S3
S7         30   S1(3N)S3
S8          4   S7(S)S4
S9          2   S7(S)(RETRIEV? OR IR OR QUERY? OR QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH? OR -
             SUBQUER? OR FETCH?)
S10        10   S6 OR S8:S9
S11         3   S10/2002:2004
S12         7   S10 NOT S11
S13         6   RD (unique items)
? t13/3,k/all

 13/3,K/1     (Item 1 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File  47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
(c) 2004 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

03311657     SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08082537    (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The best learning software. (evaluation)
Kane, Karen
Psychology Today, v23, n9, p66(3)
Sept, 1989
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation      ISSN: 0033-3107      LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT:   2630    LINE COUNT:  00203

...     build vocabulary and reading-comprehension skills.
      The easiest game, Match the Words, asks children to connect words
with pictured objects by drawing a line from one to the other. In Find...
correct word is selected, the animation is acted out again. In Build a
```

Sentence, children **combine** a noun, **verb** and **object** and see their sentence animated in full Stickybear color. The Stickybears' Scary Night, a paperback...

13/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

07894208 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16951243 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Taking stock of LAN switching. (local area network) (Migrating to Switched Networking and ATM)
McClimans, Fred J.
Business Communications Review, v25, n4, pS2(4)
April, 1995
ISSN: 0162-3885 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2605 LINE COUNT: 00224

... intelligent routing features that are more tightly woven into their feature sets.
Switches with this " **logi**cal " **form** of routing **integration** offer a variety of capabilities. For example, some deliver multilayer switching - i.e., **linking** [TABULAR DATA FOR TABLE 1 OMITTED] switching tables to routing tables - which can improve efficiency...

13/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 88)
DIALOG(R)File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

05218172 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 55927460
Episodic Indexing: A Model of Memory for Attention Events.
ALTMANN, ERIK M.; JOHN, BONNIE E.
Cognitive Science, 23, 2, 117
April-June, 1999
ISSN: 0364-0213 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 18621 LINE COUNT: 01528

... is text comprehension, which is practiced by most adults, but this continues to implicate densely- **connected semantic structures** encoded online. In episodic indexing, online encoding is reduced to constructing a low-cost, sparsely-connected mapping from semantic to episodic codes, a structure sufficient for remembering and **retrieving** external objects.
Having identified a spectrum of skilled memory, we can ask what is common...

13/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 88)
DIALOG(R)File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

05126461 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54895650
Cognitive-affective and behavioral correlates of self-schemata in sport.
Boyd, Michael; Yin, Zenong
Journal of Sport Behavior, 22, 2, 288(1)
June, 1999
ISSN: 0162-7341 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 5527 LINE COUNT: 00463

... expert sport performance (see Abernathy, Burgess-Limerick, & Parks,

1994; McPherson, 1994; Thomas, 1994). Sport experts, **compared** to novice performers, are characterized as possessing more sport-specific semantic knowledge, which is extremely organized, containing more defining features, and having more **links** interrelating these **semantic** knowledge **structures** (French & Thomas, 1987; Thomas, French, & Humphries, 1986). McPherson (1994) has described such expert sport knowledge...

13/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 88)
DIALOG(R)File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

03634748 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17041214
Making comparisons.
Katz, Bernard D.
Mind, v104, n414, p369(24)
April, 1995
ISSN: 0026-4423 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 11650 LINE COUNT: 00871

... of the adjective. According to traditional grammar, adjectives are said to have three degrees of **comparison** , positive ("tall"), comparative ("taller"), and superlative ("tallest"). The so-called comparative degree, however, is in fact just one of many constructions of the adjective available for making **comparisons** : two individuals may be as tall as each other; one may be taller, or less...

...may be twice as tall as another; and so on. The difficulty raised earlier in **connection** with the **logical form** of (6) also arises in connection with these other constructions. Consider, for example,
(11) Alfred...

13/3,K/6 (Item 4 from file: 88)
DIALOG(R)File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

03468119 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14790284
Writing high-impact briefs: effective persuasion techniques.
Ramsfield, Jill J.
Trial, 30, n1, 54(5)
Jan, 1994
ISSN: 0041-2538 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2573 LINE COUNT: 00202

... the police officer saw it weaving, even though the car was on campus grounds....
To **connect** legal terms to the facts of the case, use effective transitions, subordinate clauses, and strong **subject - verb** combinations :
Here, when the officer saw Ms. Evans weaving, he was already off the university grounds...
?

File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2004/Feb 10
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/Feb 10
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Jan
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2004/Feb W1
(c) 2004 ProQuest
File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2004/Jan
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2004/Feb 11
(c) 2004 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2004/Feb 10
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
(c) 1999 Business Wire
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2004/Feb 11
(c) 2004 Business Wire.
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2004/Feb W1
(c) 2004 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
(c) 1999 AAAS
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2004/Feb 11
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2004/Feb 10
(c) 2004 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2004/Feb 10
(c) 2004 San Jose Mercury News
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/Feb W1
(c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/Feb W1
(c) 2004 IDG Communications
File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2004/Jan
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co
File 436:Humanities Abs Full Text 1984-2004/Jan
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co

Set	Items	Description
S1	1696	LOGICAL(1W)FORM? ? OR SEMANTIC?(1W)STRUCTURE? ? OR VERB(1N-)(SUBJECT? ? OR DSUB? ? OR SUB? ? OR OBJECT OR OBJ? ?)
S2	7611657	COMPOUND? ? OR INTEGRAT? OR COMBIN?????? ? OR MERG??? ? OR COMPOSITE? ?
S3	4032055	CONNECT??? ? OR BOOLEAN? OR LINK??? ?
S4	5203555	COMPARE? ? OR COMPARING OR COMPARISON? OR MATCH??? ? OR INTERSECT???? ?
S5	23	S1(3N)S2
S6	0	S5(S)S3
S7	17	S1(3N)S3
S8	3	S7(S)S4
S9	0	S7(S)(RETRIEV? OR IR OR QUERY? OR QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH? OR -SUBQUER? OR FETCH?)
S10	2	S8/2002:2004
S11	1	S8 NOT S10
S12	1	RD (unique items)

12/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

04323174 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Cognitive-affective and behavioral correlates of self-schemata in sport
Boyd, Michael; Yin, Zenong
Journal of Sport Behavior (IJSB), v22 n2, p288-302, p.15
Jun 1999
ISSN: 0162-7341 JOURNAL CODE: IJSB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 5271

TEXT:
... expert sport performance (see Abernathy, Burgess-Limerick, & Parks, 1994; McPherson, 1994; Thomas, 1994). Sport experts, **compared** to novice performers, are characterized as possessing more sport-specific semantic knowledge, which is extremely organized, containing more defining features, and having more **links** interrelating these **semantic** knowledge **structures** (French & Thomas, 1987; Thomas, French, & Humphries, 1986). McPherson (1994) has described such expert sport knowledge...
?

```
? show files;ds;t1/ti/1;t1/9/2-4;t1/ti/5-6
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Oct(Updated 040202)
         (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200410
         (c) 2004  Thomson Derwent
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Feb W01
         (c) 2004 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040205,UT=20040129
         (c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio

Set     Items   Description
S1          6   AU='AZZAM S':AU='AZZAM SALIHA'
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1/TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

NAMED ENTITY (NE) INTERFACE FOR MULTIPLE CLIENT APPLICATION PROGRAMS

1/9/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015851353 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-009180/200401
XRPX Acc No: N04-006526

Analyzing method for linguistic textual input in named entity processing system, involves providing NE structures representing recognized NEs to linguistic analysis component

Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICT); AZZAM S (AZZA-I); BARKLUND P J (BARK-I); CALCAGNO M V (CALC-I); KNOLL S S (KNOL-I); POWELL K R (POWE-I); VIEGAO E (VIEG-I); WEISE D N (WEIS-I)

Inventor: **AZZAM S** ; BARKLUND P J; CALCAGNO M V; KNOLL S S; POWELL K R; VIEGAS E; WEISE D N; VIEGAO E

Number of Countries: 033 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20030130835	A1	20030710	US 200241516	A	20020107	200401	B
JP 2003248680	A	20030905	JP 20031550	A	20030107	200401	
EP 1331574	A1	20030730	EP 200371	A	20030107	200401	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 200241516 A 20020107

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030130835	A1		12	G06F-017/27	
JP 2003248680	A		47	G06F-017/27	
EP 1331574	A1	E		G06F-017/20	

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

Abstract (Basic): US 20030130835 A1

NOVELTY - Textual representation of textual input is provided to an interface, which exposes the textual representation to application programs (135,145). Named entities (NEs), such as proper name, company name, e-mail address, recognized by the application programs are then received from the interface. NE structures representing recognized NEs are provided to a linguistic analysis component.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a linguistic analysis system for providing textual input to NE recognizers.

USE - For linguistically analyzing textual input in named entity

(NE) processing system.
ADVANTAGE - Accommodates NEs that dynamically change in the applications, since each input string is handed to the applications for NE recognition.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Te figure shows the block diagram of an environment in which the method for linguistically analyzing textual input can be used.
Application programs (135,145)
pp; 12 DwgNo 1/4
Title Terms: METHOD; TEXT; INPUT; NAME; ENTITY; PROCESS; SYSTEM; STRUCTURE; REPRESENT; RECOGNISE; ANALYSE; COMPONENT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/20; G06F-017/27
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J14; T01-N03B2A

1/9/3 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

015768638 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-830840/200377
XRPX Acc No: N03-663884
Linguistic representation interpretation method for semantic analysis of natural language, involves generating semantic discourse representation structure based on non- linguistic domain and linguistic discourse structure
Patent Assignee: AZZAM S (AZZA-I); BARKLUND P J (BARK-I); CALCAGNO M V (CALC-I); CHANG S (CHAN-I); KNOLL S S (KNOL-I); ZHAO L (ZHAO-I)
Inventor: **AZZAM S** ; BARKLUND P J; CALCAGNO M V; CHANG S; KNOLL S S; ZHAO L
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20030176999	A1	20030918	US 200247462	A	20020114	200377	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 200247462 A 20020114
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030176999	A1		40	G06F-017/27	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030176999 A1
NOVELTY - Linguistic discourse representation structure (DRS) of textual input and entity and relation model of a non- linguistic domain are received. A semantic DRS is generated in terms of received entity and relation model and based on evidence derived from the linguistic DRS.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) method for generating semantic interpretation of textual input;
(2) semantic analysis system; and
(3) semantic analysis system controller.
USE - For interpreting linguistic structure output by natural languages processing system using semantic analysis system (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - Enables generation of semantic discourse representation that accurately represents the domain-dependent meaning of linguistic expression and that can be readily used by a desired application.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the semantic analysis system.
computer (110)

processor (120)
system bus (121)
memory (130)
operating system (144)
pointing device (161)
microphone (163)
remote computer (180)
speaker (197)
pp; 40 DwgNo 1/15
Title Terms: REPRESENT; INTERPRETATION; METHOD; ANALYSE; NATURAL; LANGUAGE; GENERATE; REPRESENT; STRUCTURE; BASED; NON; DOMAIN; STRUCTURE
Derwent Class: T01; T04; W04
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/27
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J11A; T04-G04; W04-V01; W04-V04

1/9/4 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

015205655 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-266190/200326
XRPX Acc No: N03-211397
Information retrieval method for distributed computer environment, involves obtaining match for compound logical form query generated by connecting logical form triples with restrictive operator, using document collection index
Patent Assignee: AZZAM S (AZZA-I)
Inventor: **AZZAM S**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20020178152	A1	20021128	US 2001865032	A	20010524	200326	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001865032 A 20010524
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020178152	A1		15	G06F-007/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20020178152 A1
NOVELTY - The user's query is connected into two logical form triples. The document collection index is searched to obtain a match for compound logical form query which is generated by connecting the logical form triples with a restrictive operator.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for computer readable recorded medium storing information retrieval program.
USE - For retrieving information from document collection by using logical forms, in personal computers, server computers, handheld computers, laptops, multiprocessor systems, microprocessor-based systems, set top boxes, programmable consumer electronics, network PCs, minicomputers, mainframe computers, distributed computer environments of homes, offices, which are connected using networks such as local area network, wide area network.
ADVANTAGE - Improves precision of document retrieval, as logical form search is intersected with word-based search.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of general computing environment.
pp; 15 DwgNo 1/8
Title Terms: INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; METHOD; DISTRIBUTE; COMPUTER;

ENVIRONMENT; OBTAIN; MATCH; COMPOUND; LOGIC; FORM; QUERY; GENERATE; CONNECT; LOGIC; FORM; RESTRICT; OPERATE; DOCUMENT; COLLECT; INDEX
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-M02A; T01-N03A2; T01-S03

1/TI/5 (Item 4 from file: 350)

Undergarment with ventilated section - to lie adjacent to perineum to minimise anaerobic bacteria survival

1/TI/6 (Item 1 from file: 348)

Named entity interface for multiple client application programs
Eine benannte Zeichen Schnittstelle fur mehrfache Client Anwendungsprogramme
Une interface entite nommee pour plusieurs programmes d'application clients

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
3	0	t-expression$1 and natural near language and bo lean near operator$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 14:39
4	4	t-expression$1 and natural near language	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 14:40
5	7	t-expression$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 14:47
6	9	quer$3 same (grammatical or structur$3) near relation$5 and (boolean) and natural near language$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 14:51
7	178	(grammatical or structur$3 or logical) near (relation$5 for form$1) and (boolean) and natural near language$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 14:52
8	40	(grammatical or structur$3 or logical) near (relation$5 for form$1) and (boolean near operator$1) and natural near language$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 15:02
9	1	("6675159").PN.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 15:54
10	0	(restrictive or boolean) near operator same (advantageous or benefit$1)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 15:55
11	222	(restrictive or boolean) near operator and (advantageous or benefit$1)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 15:55
12	35	quer$3 same (restrictive or boolean) same (advantageous or benefit$1)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 15:56

-	879	707/1-7,104.1.ccls. and ((natural near language) or linguistic or artificial near intelligent)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/09/26 15:31
-	63	(707/1-7,104.1.ccls. and ((natural near language) or linguistic or artificial near intelligent)) and (search$3 or quer$3 or criteria) same logical with (form$1 or relation$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/09/26 15:32
-	2	("5933822").PN.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/09/27 14:12
-	0	("logicalnearformneartriple$1andquer$3samenaturalnearlanguage$1").PN.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 14:18
-	3033	logical near form nea rtriple$1 and quer$3 same natural near language$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 14:19
-	5	logical near form near triple$1 and quer$3 same natural near language$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 14:34
-	1	(logical near form near triple$1 or gramma$5 near relation$5) same boolean near operator$1 and quer$3 same natural near language$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 14:40
-	1	(logical near form or gramma$5 near relation$5) same boolean near operator$1 and quer$3 same natural near language$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 14:42
-	51	(logical near form or gramma$5 near relation$5) and quer$3 same natural near language$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 14:42
-	25	((logical near form or gramma$5 near relation$5) and quer$3 same natural near language$1) and boolean	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 15:45

-	33	((logical near form or gramma$5 near relati n$5 or subject-verb or verb-subject or verb near subject$1) and quer$3 same natural near language$1) and bool an	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 16:38
-	2	("5546579").PN.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 17:22
-	4	triple same (translat$4 or process$3 or analy$4) and boolean near operator$1 and quer$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 17:25
-	0	triple same (verb-subject or subject-verb) and boolean near operator$1 and quer$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 17:26
-	2	(verb-subject or subject-verb or subject near verb) and boolean near operator$1 and quer$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 17:33
-	0	triple$1 same dependenc$3 and boolean near operator$1 and quer$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 17:35
-	4	triple$1 same relation$5 and boolean near operator$1 and quer$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/10 17:35
-	2	("5309359").PN.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 12:55
-	2	("5794050").PN.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 14:39